

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,680

**

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1978

Established 1887

Namibia Accord Is Said to Win Rebel Backing

By Kathleen Teltsch



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance sit in the Soviet Foreign Mission office in Geneva under portrait of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 13 (NYT) — Western negotiators have obtained approval of a plan for ending the 11-year-old guerrilla war in South-West Africa and bringing the disputed territory to independence as the new black African state of Namibia.

Representatives of the five Western countries — the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — announced the accord in Luanda, Angola.

They have been meeting there with Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the guerrilla group that has been opposing South African control over the territory and its 900,000 people.

Last April, South Africa accepted the Western package proposals for a political settlement. But Mr. Nujoma withheld approval and broke off negotiations with the Western intermediaries in May after South African troops attacked a refugee and guerrilla camp in Angola, killing at least 500 people.

The guerrilla leader's acceptance of the Western plan was tacitly acknowledged in an announcement that the negotiators were moving for an early meeting of the UN Security Council to endorse the agreement. The terse statement, relayed here, said:

"After two days of friendly and cordial discussions, the parties agreed to proceed to the Security Council as soon as possible, thus opening the way to a just and peaceful settlement of the Namibian question."

Has Endorsements

The Western plan, calling for a cease-fire in the guerrilla war and UN-supervised elections, has already been endorsed by Angola, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, the African coun-

Said to Involve \$1.5 Million

An Arms Money Scandal Is Emerging in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 13 (AP) — An arms currency scandal, believed to involve the swindling of \$1.5 million, is beginning to emerge here as the 6-year-old war against black nationalist guerrillas escalates.

Three men, including a former member of Parliament, appeared in court today in connection with alleged misappropriation of foreign currency intended to buy arms for the war.

Informed sources said that the case involves commissions of more than \$1.5 million in foreign currency earmarked for arms buying, but which went to private foreign bank accounts instead. Some of the funds came from neighboring South Africa, the sources said.

The scandal threatens to erupt into a major issue. International embargoes were imposed on Rhodesia after Mr. Smith, seeking to head off black rule, declared independence from Britain in 1965. The country is hard-pressed for the foreign currency it uses in clandestine arms deals.

Police Attack Crowd, Shops In Basque Town

RENTERIA, Spain, July 13 (Reuters) — Riot police went on a 45-minute rampage through this Basque town today, sacking shops and smashing windows, the mayor of Renteria said.

Mayor Antonio Gutierrez said that the 200 police had charged barricades erected by demonstrators and fired rubber bullets and smoke bombs to disperse the crowd. The demonstrators were protesting the killing of two persons, apparently by police, during recent street violence in the Basque towns of Pamplona and San Sebastian.

Mayor Gutierrez and Francisco Cuesta, the town secretary, said that after charging the barricades the police used their rifle butts to smash shop windows and doors, and ripped entry phones from apartment blocks. Goods were found to be missing from shops, they said.

In Madrid, Interior Ministry sources said that the captain in charge of the police would be removed from his post immediately. Two demonstrators were shot and wounded in Renteria last night by the paramilitary Civil Guard, who fired warning shots at a barricade.

First Airing

After the 15-minute appearance, the three whites apparently returned to jail in a prison van crowded with black prisoners. Officials were tight-lipped, except to say that the three had asked for bail.

Informed sources said that the former member of Parliament who appeared today was until last year an ultra-rightwinger in Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front Party who quit in mid-1977. They described other principals in the case as a senior civil servant at the Defense Ministry, a top official who was attached to Mr. Smith's office, and the head of a shipping agency.

The first public airing of the scandal came at a Rhodesian Front party meeting yesterday when white liberal opponents of the ruling party demanded to know if some "Watergate-type" coverup was going on.

"Decisions are not taken with the suddenness of a cloudburst," Mr. Gromyko said, explaining the slow pace. "Some of these things take time."

The key obstacles to a treaty remain the limitations to be put on the deployment of new missile systems and whether the Soviet backfire bomber is subject to treaty controls.

Asked about the remaining issues, Mr. Vance said: "We have not resolved either, but I think by these conversations we may have provided a basis" for future progress.

The negotiators' tasks are further hampered by disagreements over Soviet treatment of dissidents.

Mr. Vance, in a 35-minute meeting with Mrs. Anatoli Shecharansky, pledged that the United States will do all it can to secure the freedom of her husband. "Mr. Vance told me that everything will be done, that the U.S. government will not rest," Mrs. Shecharansky said after

First

Airing

After

the

the

the

AMSTERDAM, July 13 (AP) — About 300 young Americans swarmed into Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport yesterday trying to get back to the United States on reduced-fare tickets offered by Pan American World Airways.

"This was supposed to be an inexpensive two-week vacation to Europe, but it's turning out to be a financial disaster," said James Collinwood, 25, a medical student from Providence, R.I. "I've been trying to get a seat for almost a week and all the time I'm stuck in Amsterdam it's costing me money I can't really afford."

A Pan Am spokesman said Tuesday that the airline had suspended sales for the \$50 one-way Amsterdam-Boston tickets because the waiting list had swelled to 2,500.

The passengers streamed back yesterday after the Dutch Civil Aviation Authority told the airline that a numbers system it had been using was not in line with standby regulations. "Now it's first come, first served," a Pan Am spokesman said.

The airline spokesman said it would be at least two weeks before the backlog is cleared. Airport authorities have set aside an area for waiting passengers to sleep.

'Ghost Ship' Tumbling After Position Switch Failure

NASA Aides Fear Skylab May Crash to Earth

By Nicholas C. Christ

HOUSTON, July 13 — In the neon glare of Mission Control at the Johnson Space Center here the specialists who probably know more about space machinery than anyone else in the world are engaged in a fierce struggle with a ghost ship in the sky.

The ship is Skylab. Its third and last crew of three astronauts left it vacant in February, 1974. Since then the 118-foot, 85-ton, \$1-billion space laboratory has been orbiting earth every 90 minutes, about 230 miles up, traveling five miles a second — the biggest ship put into space by man.

But a little more than a month ago, some unexpected things began happening to the space station, and now officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are confronted with the remote possibility that Skylab could come crashing to earth.

Fortunately, unlike the much smaller Soviet spy satellite that landed in Canada in January, Skylab does not contain any radioactive material.

But the possibility that Skylab will also fall to earth is so real that

the Air Force has studied ways of blowing it up during its descent.

Skylab's track of debris could strike anywhere in North America south of Vancouver; anywhere in South America, except its southern tip; and anywhere in Africa, Australia, or the Far East.

Scandinavia, Alaska Unaffected

The main areas where Skylab could not come down would be in the upper northern latitudes — Scandinavia, Alaska, for example. NASA officials said that 70 percent of Skylab's path is over water.

The trouble stems from a switch selector unit aboard the spacecraft which went on the blink about a month ago, causing the vehicle's attitude, or position, to change.

Skylab's problem still is one of attitude rather than altitude. At present it is tumbling in space at the rate of about one revolution every 30 minutes.

Space engineers in Mission Con-

trol, and at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Alabama, admit that they are stumped. Skylab coordinator Robert Aller, who has been sent by NASA from Washington to study the problem, said, "We're going to let it drift for another week. We're not hurting ourselves by delaying."

Mr. Aller said that the only sure technique NASA has to save the Skylab is to send up the space shuttle orbiter next year, but that is extremely chancy.

In the last month, engineers have been trying to correct Skylab's attitude and reduce its drag in the outer fringes of space thereby extending its life until sometime in 1979 when a space shuttle flight could visit it with a \$36-million package of rocket motors to save it.

The package would be attached to the rear of Skylab, directed by remote from the shuttle, and boost the empty ship into an orbit 70 miles higher to extend its life.

A government scientist in Boulder, Colo., said yesterday that a massive solar flare expected within the next 10 days would definitely slow down Skylab.

Power Lost

Last Saturday the ship lost all power and the tumbling worsened. By yesterday, the engineers at Mission Control had managed to recharge the batteries. But they are short-lived and cannot be counted on for long-time power. It is the solar panels of Skylab that drive the gyroscopes that keep the spaceship viable.

Space scientists have already shown that Skylab could be reoccupied almost any time. But the awkward attitude of the ship is such that the solar panels are collecting only a portion of the power that the ship needs.

Should its orbit decay until it is around 160 miles from earth, it could crash within about six weeks.

Met Twice

With

Mr. Vance,

in

Geneva

for

arms

talks

with

Soviet

Foreign

Minister

Andrei

Gromyko,

met

with

Mr.

Young

last

night

about

the

secretary

of

state

answered

"Yes."

In

a

BBC

interview

today

Mr.

Young

who

is

reduced the threat of a new world economic slump by adopting a co-ordinated approach to such sweeping problems as high inflation, unemployment, the decline in the dollar, energy problems, trade imbalances and other economic issues.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Before lunch, Mr. Vance was asked by a reporter whether he had expressed his displeasure to Mr. Young last night about the remarks. The secretary of state answered: "Yes."

In a BBC interview today, Mr. Young, who is in Geneva for a meeting of the U.N. Economic and Social Council, said he is not considering resigning but would do so if requested by President Carter.

He also said it was "ridiculous" to focus on his political-prisoner remark in the context of the long interview he gave to Le Matin. Mr. Young made the comment at issue in the portion of the interview that dealt with the current dissident trials in the Soviet Union.

The ambassador's statement to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

New Photo of Carter Bares the Wrinkles

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — U.S. government buildings and embassies soon will have a new, untouched color photograph of President Carter to hang. The first official photo released 11 days after Mr. Carter took office was retouched, White House officials say.

The new picture reveals sagging skin, pouches under the eyes and four neck wrinkles. The 53-year-old president's hair is grayer, and the famous Carter grin is smaller, revealing only 7 upper teeth, compared with 10 in the first photo.

Shcharansky No Longer Faces Death

Russians Give Ginsburg Eight-Year Term in Jail

MOSCOW, July 13 (UPI) — Soviet dissident Alexander Ginsburg was sentenced to eight years imprisonment today after being convicted of charges of anti-Soviet activity and propaganda.

A crowd of local citizens outside the courtroom in Kaluga, 110 miles southwest of Moscow, chanted "Not enough! Not enough!" and "Shoot them all! Shoot them all!" after they heard the verdict.

And in Moscow, the prosecutor at the trial of Jewish activist Anatoli Shcharansky asked the court to sentence Mr. Shcharansky to 15 years imprisonment and labor camp instead of death by firing squad on charges that he was a spy for the United States.

[Earlier in the day a Soviet court imposed a 15-year term of prison and exile on a Lithuanian dissident, according to Associated Press.

[Ending a four-day trial in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius, Viktoras Pyatkus was convicted of anti-Soviet activity and sentenced to 10 years in prison and labor camp and five years of Siberian exile, his friends reported.

[Like Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Ginsburg, Mr. Pyatkus, 49, was a member of the now-decimated "Helsinki" human-rights group formed in May, 1976, to report alleged Soviet violations of the human-rights provisions of the 35-nation Helsinki accords.]

Although the state prosecutor in Kaluga had sought a sentence of eight years imprisonment in a labor camp and three years of Siberian exile for Mr. Ginsburg, the three-man court dropped the term of exile.

[In a break with the planned schedule, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met him at the Cologne-Bonn airport 20 miles from the capital. He was to have been greeted by the protocol chief, Jochen von Schoeller.

[Mr. Carter's plane touched down at 9:28 p.m. after a seven-and-a-half hour flight from Andrews Air Force Base. The president traveled here for a two-day state visit to West Germany and West Berlin followed by a two-day economic summit with leaders of six other leading industrial nations.

[He appeared determined to accept the positive, despite sniping from some allied leaders. He is "loaded for bear," said White House press secretary Jody Powell, using an expression meaning, according to U.S. officials, that he is well briefed for the summit meetings.

Foreign Critics

[Before flying here, Mr. Carter refused to concede to foreign critics that the United States has not done enough to reduce oil imports.

"We don't expect to solve all the problems, but we expect to leave the summit with renewed commitment . . . to having a better future for our people," he said at a White House departure ceremony. "This is a sober time. It's one of reassessment, not one of discouragement."

It will be the fourth economic summit conference in four years, and the underlying problem will be the same as before — how to deal with the sluggish economic growth, high unemployment and serious inflation that plague much of the world.

Administration officials said East-West relations and the progress of disarmament talks were on the agenda for extensive conversations tomorrow between Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt. Mr. Carter also will visit U.S. troops stationed in West Germany. He will return to Washington Monday night.

Mr. Carter's surprise pronouncement today that the recent U.S. record on energy was nothing to be ashamed of appeared intended to head off criticism of U.S. policy at the summit sessions.

حکایت از این

Mayor Pushes to Restore Economy

By Joseph Fitchett

BERLIN, July 13 (IHT) — This isolated city 100 miles inside East Germany has launched a broad campaign to attract new foreign and German companies and develop into a major European industrial and business center.

The new policy relies on what city officials describe as "normal economic incentives" and marks a shift in emphasis from a reliance on special support as a symbol of Western freedom and prosperity.

While counting on continued aid from West Germany, which provides tax breaks and nearly half of the \$5-billion budget, the new city administration wants to see West Berlin revive its economic vitality and recover self-reliance.

Berlin could become again a flashpoint of East-West confrontation if detente broke down, but most analysts here say that West Berlin must adjust. It is a city split by the Berlin Wall, but with West Berlin's access to West Germany historically guaranteed by land, air and canal corridors.

"Berlin cannot be a normal city, but it must survive and prosper by normal means," said Mayor Deitrich Stobbe. Since taking office a year ago, he has tried to disengage from knee-jerk ideological exchanges with East Germany. He has toned down appeals for patriotic assistance from West Germany, concentrating instead on practical steps to improve life here.

His predecessors focused on East-West tensions as the key to West Berlin's survival, often neglecting its economic needs.

The city of two million did not match West Germany's advancing prosperity; it grew shabbier and its population dwindled. It became top-heavy with old people, one of four older than 65 — and burdened socially with an influx of foreign workers. Its prosperity created a team of British specialists, for instance, to launch a new bicycles-building section.

To expand these sectors, Mr. Layton sees potential in West Berlin's nearly 200 research and development firms. "Cross-fertilization" among existing plants to diversify is one hope; another is to attract medium- and small firms capable of rapid innovation.

For some investments, loans can be obtained at 3.5 percent interest from funds still available under the Marshall Plan.

In addition, West Berlin is counting on Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic government to channel West German investment here.

West Berlin's tax breaks are an incentive. West Germany allows income tax reductions of 30 percent for companies and individuals, a waiver of value-added tax amounting to 10 percent of turnover and also accelerated depreciation accounting — plus a 25-percent grant on new equipment purchases. For U.S. investors however, the current tax ruling will eat into some of the profits, but Berlin-born Michael Blumenthal, Treasury secretary, has promised to look into the possibility of an exemption for West Berlin.

Wants Conventions

In addition, West Berlin is bidding to corner a large share of the convention market. A \$300 million complex in the International Congress Center already has bookings for two years after it is completed in 1979. A surge in hotel building will add 3,000 beds, providing the basis for an expanded service sector and tourism.

The drawbacks remain formidable, even if West Berlin overcomes its "image problem" as a beleaguered city with an uncertain future. The difficulties include the shrinking internal market, the high cost of land and the comparatively high energy rates.

Most critical of all, Mr. Layton believes is the shortage of skilled labor. If young Germans can be drawn here and trained for industry, then the jobs will materialize as companies are attracted here — just as prewar Prussian industry was drawn to Berlin by the hard-working labor force.

A key draw would be the availability of housing. The city has begun modernizing the old blocks of apartments that escaped destruction in World War II but had become seedy. The influx of foreign workers from Turkey and Yugoslavia and Pakistan has been frozen, too.

Then there are West Berlin's huge parks. A third of the city's 120,000 acres are woodland, and its lakes offer a long shore.

"Come back in a year," said Mr. Layton. "People say Berlin is worth the trip. We are going to make it worth anyone's lifetime."

Until this week, U.S. officials pictured Mr. Carter as trying hard to find some concession to make on energy, even though Congress had blocked him at every turn. His energy program has languished before the lawmakers for 15 months.

However, Mr. Carter shifted strategy in an interview with foreign reporters in which he said that increasing imports of manufactured goods from West Germany and Japan were the chief trade problem for the United States, not oil. He urged those two countries to import more goods from the Soviet Union.

Ambassador Is Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

day said that the Le Maun interview "has been excerpted to give an erroneous impression of my views on the trial of Anatoli Shcharansky." Mr. Young said he was "fully in accord" with statements by Mr. Carter and Mr. Vance condemning the Soviet system and passing state secrets to an American spy.

Rhodesia Remark

In today's second part of the newspaper interview, Mr. Young suggested that the massacre of white missionaries in Rhodesia could be the work of "the camp" of white Prime Minister Ian Smith.

In Rhodesia, a black government official immediately challenged Mr. Young to come there to see evidence that guerrillas were responsible and he said he hoped the American people and government would turn to the Soviet system and pass secret information to an American spy.

Congress Praised

He said that the United States already has reduced oil imports, and he praised Congress for its handling of his energy legislation — a reversal of his former harsh criticism. "I have been pleased with what the Congress has done so far," he said.

And we fly to the following US cities:

Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia (via Altair), Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington.

Pan Am's People.
Their experience makes the difference.



6. Somebody's birthday.

(Another good reason to call home.)

(An international call is the next best thing to being there.)



ANGRY TRUCKERS — In one of a number of truck blockades in Italy, drivers protesting checkpoint delays obstruct a passage in Courmayeur, near the French border, leading to the Mont Blanc tunnel. About 1,000 truck drivers were blocking the Brenner Pass into Austria, in protest of an Austrian transit tax, and a similar situation was reported developing along the route north from Tarvisio.

Using Every Means'**Paraguay Tries To Strain U.S. Ties, Envoy Says**

ASUNCION, Paraguay, July 13 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Robert White said last night that President Alfred Stroessner's ruling party is "using every means to tarnish the frank and sincere relations" between Paraguay and the United States.

Relations between the two countries have been strained since the arrest last week of opposition leader Domingo Laino after his return from meetings with U.S. State Department officials in Washington.

About 300 students demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy Tuesday night. Mr. White said yesterday that the incident was "officially" sanctioned by Mr. Stroessner's Colorado Party.

The official Colorado Party newspaper and radio station accused the Carter administration of meddling in Paraguay's internal affairs after Mr. White twice expressed concern over Mr. Laino's arrest.

Mr. Laino, 43, vice president of the Authentic Liberal-Radical Party, has been held for investigation of alleged links with extreme leftists since the day after his return from Washington.

He publicly urged U.S. officials in Washington to take stronger steps to halt alleged human-rights abuses by the Stroessner regime, which has ruled here since 1954.

The Carter administration ended most military and economic aid to Paraguay last year because of the human-rights issue.

Ginsburg**Sentenced**

(Continued from Page 1)

and a threat to detene. The trial has nothing to do with justice."

In the Shcharansky trial in Moscow, Mr. Shcharansky told the court in his closing argument, "My fate has been predetermined. I have absolutely no doubt that the court will support the prosecutor's recommendation."

The specially screened audience at his trial interpreted such remarks as, "We should hang such people" and "What a scoundrel."

Mr. Shcharansky's brother, Leonid, emerged from the fourth day of the trial and told reporters that the prosecutor had asked the court to sentence Mr. Shcharansky to a total of 15 years confinement — three years in prison and 12 years in a prison labor camp — on charges of espionage and anti-Soviet activities. The trial resumes tomorrow.

Yesterday, the key state witness against Mr. Shcharansky, his former friend and roommate, accused him of trying to undermine the Soviet system and passing state secrets to an American spy.

Published Confession

Sanya Lipavsky, a physician who once befriended and gave medical treatment to dissidents, published a confession in March 1977 saying that he had been a CIA agent and had denounced Mr. Shcharansky and several Western diplomats and reporters.

Mr. Lipavsky looked Mr. Shcharansky in the face and told the court that Mr. Shcharansky's main goal was to change the Soviet social system.

Mr. Lipavsky and a string of other witnesses testified about Mr. Shcharansky's contacts with former Los Angeles Times Moscow correspondent Robert Toth and how Mr. Shcharansky gave the reporter information.

The Russians charge that Mr. Toth was an agent of U.S. military intelligence during his three-year tour in Moscow. Mr. Toth has flatly denied that accusation, as well as charges that he received secret information from Mr. Shcharansky.

Ten witnesses testified yesterday that Mr. Shcharansky, who became a leader in the human rights movement after he was denied permission to emigrate to Israel, "used every means, including the outright falsification of concrete events, to gain the reputation of a 'human rights champion,'" a spokesman for the court reported.

Mr. Shcharansky also was accused of receiving money from abroad "for his intelligence information and for the needs of his so-called 'civic' activities," the spokesman said.



ANGRY TRUCKERS — In one of a number of truck blockades in Italy, drivers protesting checkpoint delays obstruct a passage in Courmayeur, near the French border, leading to the Mont Blanc tunnel. About 1,000 truck drivers were blocking the Brenner Pass into Austria, in protest of an Austrian transit tax, and a similar situation was reported developing along the route north from Tarvisio.

Using Every Means'**Paraguay Tries To Strain U.S. Ties, Envoy Says**

ASUNCION, Paraguay, July 13 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Robert White said last night that President Alfred Stroessner's ruling party is "using every means to tarnish the frank and sincere relations" between Paraguay and the United States.

Relations between the two countries have been strained since the arrest last week of opposition leader Domingo Laino after his return from meetings with U.S. State Department officials in Washington.

About 300 students demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy Tuesday night. Mr. White said yesterday that the incident was "officially" sanctioned by Mr. Stroessner's Colorado Party.

The official Colorado Party newspaper and radio station accused the Carter administration of meddling in Paraguay's internal affairs after Mr. White twice expressed concern over Mr. Laino's arrest.

He publicly urged U.S. officials in Washington to take stronger steps to halt alleged human-rights abuses by the Stroessner regime, which has ruled here since 1954.

The Carter administration ended most military and economic aid to Paraguay last year because of the human-rights issue.

Ginsburg**Sentenced**

(Continued from Page 1)

and a threat to detene. The trial has nothing to do with justice."

In the Shcharansky trial in Moscow, Mr. Shcharansky told the court in his closing argument, "My fate has been predetermined. I have absolutely no doubt that the court will support the prosecutor's recommendation."

The specially screened audience at his trial interpreted such remarks as, "We should hang such people" and "What a scoundrel."

Mr. Shcharansky's brother, Leonid, emerged from the fourth day of the trial and told reporters that the prosecutor had asked the court to sentence Mr. Shcharansky to a total of 15 years confinement — three years in prison and 12 years in a prison labor camp — on charges of espionage and anti-Soviet activities. The trial resumes tomorrow.

Yesterday, the key state witness against Mr. Shcharansky, his former friend and roommate, accused him of trying to undermine the Soviet system and passing state secrets to an American spy.

Published Confession

Sanya Lipavsky, a physician who once befriended and gave medical treatment to dissidents, published a confession in March 1977 saying that he had been a CIA agent and had denounced Mr. Shcharansky and several Western diplomats and reporters.

Mr. Lipavsky looked Mr. Shcharansky in the face and told the court that Mr. Shcharansky's main goal was to change the Soviet social system.

Mr. Lipavsky and a string of other witnesses testified about Mr. Shcharansky's contacts with former Los Angeles Times Moscow correspondent Robert Toth and how Mr. Shcharansky gave the reporter information.

The Russians charge that Mr. Toth was an agent of U.S. military intelligence during his three-year tour in Moscow. Mr. Toth has flatly denied that accusation, as well as charges that he received secret information from Mr. Shcharansky.

Ten witnesses testified yesterday that Mr. Shcharansky, who became a leader in the human rights movement after he was denied permission to emigrate to Israel, "used every means, including the outright falsification of concrete events, to gain the reputation of a 'human rights champion,'" a spokesman for the court reported.

Mr. Shcharansky also was accused of receiving money from abroad "for his intelligence information and for the needs of his so-called 'civic' activities," the spokesman said.

\$18 Billion in 20 Years**A U.S. Export: Shah's Security**

By Nicholas Gage

TEHRAN (NYT) — During the last 20 years the United States has sold more than \$18 billion worth of arms to Iran and has helped organize and equip a vast security system that gives Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi tight control of his country.

In exchange for that support, the shah has committed Iran to protect the vital routes out of the Gulf that supply more than half the oil used by Western countries.

In addition, the income from his arms purchases and the U.S. technology Iran buys means that the United States gets back almost \$2 for every \$1 it spends on Iranian oil.

These mutual benefits have forged bonds stronger than the U.S. ties with any other developing country. The relationship has been criticized sharply, both by domestic opponents of the shah and by Americans, some of them in Congress, who condemn his autocratic rule.

U.S. diplomats hope that some of the criticism will be stilled by a current liberalization program, which is said to include cessation of torture — long denied — of political prisoners, curtailment of the use of military courts, and improved prison conditions.

Big Demonstrations

Recently the shah replaced Gen. Nematollah Nassiri, for 12 years the iron-fisted leader of Savak, the secret police force, which built it into the largest of its kind outside the Communist bloc.

These changes have not appeared to the shah's domestic opponents. More than 100 deaths have occurred in connection with big demonstrations since the beginning of the year in Tehran, Tabriz and the holy city of Qum. Mehdie Barzegar, an opposition leader, has said by way of explanation of the ardor to demonstrate: "When you see a little light you can't stand the darkness any more."

The opposition credits President Carter's human-rights campaign for this "little light." But it blames Washington as much as the shah for the darkness that persists. "The shah can't remain a dictator without American support," said lawyer A. Lahidji, another opposition leader.

U.S. officials object that they are trying to encourage more liberalization and are not involved in internal security. Their response is accurate as far as it goes.

U.S. officials are trying to promote liberalization — but not if it conflicts with the shah's objectives. "Iran is too important for us to risk it," a diplomat acknowledged.

Latest Equipment

And while the contention that Americans are not directly involved in internal security as advisers is generally accepted, even by leading members of the opposition, it is also known that U.S. advisers help organize the security forces, particularly Savak, trained their ranking officers and provided them with the latest police equipment.

Among U.S. supplies that helped the security forces quell recent demonstrations were 50,000 tear-gas grenades, 356,000 gas masks and 4,300 bandanas.

Savak is reported to have more than 4,000 career agents and more than 50,000 paid informants, who, according to government sources, have infiltrated not only opposition groups but also all ministries and most foreign missions, including the U.S. Embassy. "There are little shadows everywhere," an Iranian minister remarked.

Set up in 1957 by the CIA with help later from Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, Savak was managed at its inception by 20 officers retired from the Iranian military who, intelligence sources say, received special training at the Marine Corps base in Quantico, Va.

Meanwhile, parliamentary leaders demanded an investigation into the transport of dangerous substances across Spain.

Spain Fire Toll Rises to 144

From Wire Dispatches

SALZBURG, July 13 — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman had a three-hour meeting at an Austrian resort hotel near here today. Mr. Weizman said "we discussed various ways and possibilities for achieving peace in the Middle East." But he declined to disclose details.

A conference with Egyptian War Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghani followed Mr. Weizman's talk with Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Weizman said he and Mr. Sadat agreed

4 U.S. Legislators Seen Guilty In House Probe of Korea Affair

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — The House ethics committee announced today that it has reason to believe four congressmen committed ethics violations in the Korean affair and that two former congressmen committed perjury.

The committee did not name the two former congressmen, but reliable sources said they are former Reps. Nick Galifianakis, D-N.C., and John Rankin, D-La.

The committee said those are the only present and former congressmen who warrant further proceedings for taking money from South Korean businessman Tongsun Park, who has been accused of

trying to buy influence with U.S. congressmen.

Mr. Park testified that he gave about \$850,000 to 30 House members, including 13 still in the House, only as a rice exporter and not as an agent trying to buy influence for Seoul.

The committee in effect cleared nine current congressmen and also House Speaker Thomas O'Neill. It said that Rep. O'Neill's only "questionable impropriety" is to accept two parties in his honor paid for by Tongsun Park.

Confirming what had already been widely reported, the committee announced that it is conducting

formal proceedings to determine if the House should punish:

- Former Democratic Whip John McFall of California, for allegedly converting a \$4,000 contribution from Mr. Park to his own use "under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his government duties."

- Rep. Edward Roybal, D-Calif., for allegedly converting a \$1,000 cash contribution from Mr. Park to his personal use and then denying to committee investigators under oath that he had taken the money.

- Rep. Edward Patten, D-N.J., for allegedly violating New Jersey state law by giving the Middlesex County Democratic Organization contributions as his own when it was Tongsun Park's.

- Rep. Charles Wilson, D-Calif., for allegedly making a willful false statement that he received nothing of value from Mr. Park when Mr. Park says that he gave Rep. Wilson \$1,000 as a wedding gift.

Central Figure

All have acknowledged taking money from Mr. Park, a central figure in an investigation of alleged influence buying by the South Korean government.

The allegations are the product of committee investigators led by special counsel Leon Jaworski. Committee members now must hold their proceedings, which could include public hearings, to determine whether the charges are true and whether punishment should be recommended to the House.

Punishment could range from reprimand to expulsion. The congressmen have 21 days to answer the charges.

Rep. McFall released a statement of allegations that the committee approved to initiate the formal proceedings against him. It alleged that he violated the law by not reporting \$3,000 from Mr. Park in 1974 as a campaign contribution, and that he violated a House rule by converting it to his use.

Acted Properly

Rep. McFall said, "I remain convinced that I have acted properly and completely within the law and the rules of the House."

Rep. Patten said the committee approved a statement alleging that he violated New Jersey law by reporting contributions to the Middlesex County Democratic Club as his own when in fact the money was Mr. Park's.

Rep. Patten denied the charges and said a former aide, Stephen Callas, has publicly acknowledged that he is the one who reported the contributions as coming from Rep. Patten.

Rep. Roybal has acknowledged that Mr. Park gave him a \$1,000 cash contribution in the office of former Rep. Otto Passman, D-La.

There is a federal law against receiving such contributions on federal property, but Rep. Roybal has said the practice was common until recently and that he did not think at the time that he was violating a law.

Mr. Park testified he gave Rep. Wilson a \$1,000 cash wedding gift in 1975 when Rep. Wilson married a Korean woman. Mr. Park said cash is traditional Korean wedding gift and Rep. Wilson contends that he reported it to ethics committee investigators.

Keng Visits Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, July 13 (Reuters) — Chinese Vice Premier Keng Piao arrived yesterday for a five-day visit and affirmed China's intention of developing closer ties with Caribbean and Latin American countries.

By James L. Rowe Jr.

on capital gains, which is gaining increasing popularity in the House.

Mr. Blumenthal noted that while President Carter has threatened to veto proposals now being considered by the House Ways and Means Committee, "it is significant" that President Carter has only said that he would veto any change in capital-gains taxes. Capital gains are profits from the sale of assets such as homes or stocks.

Capital-Gains Compromise

One proposal, by Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis., would cut capital-gains taxes from 30 percent to 25 percent, and would result in a \$2.4 billion revenue loss to the Treasury. A compromise worked out by Rep. James Jones, D-Okl., would reduce capital-gains taxes by \$1 billion.

The Jones proposal essentially replaces the \$2.6-billion Carter administration tax cut and "reform" proposal and replaces it with a \$15 billion bill containing tax cuts for middle-income families and small businesses.

In response to a question from committee chairman Robert Giavino, D-Conn., Mr. Blumenthal said that the administration would not have its own capital-gains plan.

But Mr. Blumenthal said that he would be receptive to proposals that cut capital-gains taxes less than either the Steiger or Jones proposals, provided it did not give most of the benefits to persons with high incomes. He said that the capital-gains tax cuts would do nothing to stimulate business investment, a goal of the president's tax plan.

Recipe for Inflation

Mr. Schulze said that the tax cut would increase buying power far faster than the economy could increase production. "Committing the federal government now to a tax cut of such dimensions is, I submit, a sure-fire recipe for inflation."

Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, testifying later, also opposed the Kemp-Roth plan as inflationary, but sounded a conciliatory note on the administration's strong opposition to a cut in the tax

In Report by Pentagon Study Panel

More Authority for Joint Chiefs Urged

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 13 (WP) — The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff should be given more independence and authority to increase the military's influence over defense policy, a Pentagon study panel said yesterday.

The panel, headed by Richard Stedman, a former Pentagon executive who chaired President Carter's transition team at the Defense Department, contended that the joint chiefs' voice in policy-making is muffled by conflicting obligations.

The joint chiefs' chairman, despite being the highest-ranking military officer, is empowered to do little more than pass on to the president and secretary of defense the view of the military leaders of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps.

The panel argued that he cannot comfortably review the budget requests of the individual services and recommend to his civilian superiors the best way to cut them.

Missing Link

Also, since the legal chain of command goes from the president to the secretary to the unified commander in the field, the chairman and fellow chiefs are often left on the sidelines when important military decisions are decided, the report said.

Flaming Wire Kills 17

KATMANDU, Nepal, July 13 (AP) — Seventeen persons were electrocuted when they tried to put out a fire on a high-tension wire Tuesday at Kasiriyabazar, 200 miles southeast of here, the Nepalese news agency reports.

كذا من الأصل



BATTLE OF THE HEAVYWEIGHTS — Benny McGuire (left), 727 pounds, and his 747-pound twin brother, Billy, are no match for 6,000-pound Tagu, a 12-year-old Asian elephant, in their tug of war Wednesday at Marine World Africa-U.S.A. in Redwood City, Calif.

For Link to Racial Violence in South

An FBI Ex-Informer's Activities Probed

By Anthony Mario

WASHINGTON, July 13 (NYT) — The Justice Department began a formal inquiry yesterday in determine whether Gary Thomas Rowe Jr. was involved in violent crime while he was a Ku Klux Klan informant for the FBI and whetherureau agents helped to hide the fact.

The inquiry was ordered by Benjamin Civiletti, the deputy attorney general, after the two Democrats on the Senate Judiciary subcommittee drafting a legislative charter for the bureau told the department that they expected a full report on the matter.

Punishment could range from reprimand to expulsion. The congressmen have 21 days to answer the charges.

Rep. McFall released a statement of allegations that the committee approved to initiate the formal proceedings against him. It alleged that he violated the law by not reporting \$3,000 from Mr. Park in 1974 as a campaign contribution, and that he violated a House rule by converting it to his use.

The two senators, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and James Abourezk of South Dakota, said in a letter to the head of the department's civil rights division that because their committee was looking at the department's procedures for controlling its informants, it was interested in some of the strength out of hurricane winds.

The Weather Modification Advisory Board, a 17-member nongovernmental group charged by Congress with recommending a national policy on the subject, said that controls are necessary to insure proper weather modification in the future.

Although he did not mention it in the letter, Sen. Kennedy suggested earlier yesterday, at a public hearing on the use of informants in criminal investigations, that he felt

the department should oversee such an investigation because the public might not have full confidence in any inquiry by the bureau itself.

Mr. Rowe, who was the bureau's chief paid informant in the Ku Klux Klan in the early 1960s, was questioned in connection with an Alabama investigation of the racial violence of those years.

In an article Sunday, The New York Times quoted sources close to that investigation as saying that Mr. Rowe is suspected of having acted as an agent provocateur and of participating in the violent activity that the FBI was paying him to monitor and report on.

In addition, according to investigative documents, Mr. Rowe recently told the Alabama authorities that, in an attempt to protect himself, he shot and killed a black man in Birmingham in 1963 but was told by his case agent to keep quiet about it.

Absolute Falsehood

The agent to whom Mr. Rowe said that he reported the shooting was the one who was the bureau's chief paid informant in the Ku Klux Klan in the early 1960s, was questioned in connection with an Alabama investigation of the racial violence of those years.

The Weather Modification Advisory Board, a 17-member nongovernmental group charged by Congress with recommending a national policy on the subject, said that controls are necessary to insure proper weather modification in the future.

The controversy over Mr. Rowe comes at a time when the department and the bureau are urging Congress not to place major restrictions on the use of criminal informants. The legislative code being drafted is expected to govern the bureau's activities in the future.

Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Abourezk are important to the future of the chamber because Sen. Kennedy will become chairman of the full Judiciary Committee next year, and Sen. Abourezk now heads the subcommittee drafting the legislation.

Yesterday, at a hearing held by the subcommittee, Mr. Heymann, the new head of the criminal division, said that although the use of informants involved in a number of dangers, they were so important to many sorts of criminal investigations that the Justice Department should have a great deal of flexibility in its dealings with them.

The report, by the intelligence subcommittee of the House Arms Services Committee, suggests that money for replacement equipment is being withheld while the Carter administration decides whether to replace neutron warheads.

It notes that requests for funds to purchase much of the equipment were proposed by energy officials last year and this year, but that these requests had been cut nearly in half by the White House Office of Management and Budget.

President Carter has deferred production of neutron weapons in hopes of winning arms concessions from the Soviet Union. But some congressmen are urging the president to go ahead with production of the weapon.

The plants are either operated by or are under contract with the Energy Department.

The report, by the intelligence subcommittee of the House Arms Services Committee, suggests that money for replacement equipment is being withheld while the Carter administration decides whether to replace neutron warheads.

It notes that requests for funds to purchase much of the equipment were proposed by energy officials last year and this year, but that these requests had been cut nearly in half by the White House Office of Management and Budget.

The report includes a December 1977 memorandum from two subcommittee investigators — being public for the first time — that said that four of the five plants they visited were using outmoded equipment to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Four of the plants are in Savannah River, S.C.; Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Amarillo, Texas. Conditions were not as bad at the fifth plant, in Pinellas Park, Fla., the memorandum said, but conditions at the Savannah River plant "could be called galloping obsolescence."

The investigators contend that the nation's future supply of plutonium — a key element in atomic weapons — is being jeopardized because of the lack of modernization at these plants.

The plants are either operated by or are under contract with the Energy Department.

The Energy Department, in a written response to the committee's allegations, acknowledged that much of the equipment at the nuclear plants is old and in need of replacement.

It notes that requests for funds to purchase much of the equipment were proposed by energy officials last year and this year, but that these requests had been cut nearly in half by the White House Office of Management and Budget.

The report includes a December 1977 memorandum from two subcommittee investigators — being public for the first time — that said that four of the five plants they visited were using outmoded equipment to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Four of the plants are in Savannah River, S.C.; Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Amarillo, Texas. Conditions were not as bad at the fifth plant, in Pinellas Park, Fla., the memorandum said, but conditions at the Savannah River plant "could be called galloping obsolescence."

The investigators contend that the nation's future supply of plutonium — a key element in atomic weapons — is being jeopardized because of the lack of modernization at these plants.

The plants are either operated by or are under contract with the Energy Department.

A-Arms Plants Outdated, U.S. House Panel Finds

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — A House subcommittee report says that several nuclear-weapons plants in the United States are using manufacturing equipment that is 20 to 30 years old and in need of replacement.

The plants are either operated by or are under contract with the Energy Department.

The Energy Department, in a written response to the committee's allegations, acknowledged that much of the equipment at the nuclear plants is old and in need of replacement.

It notes that requests for funds to purchase much of the equipment were proposed by energy officials last year and this year, but that these requests had been cut nearly in half by the White House Office of Management and Budget.

The report includes a December 1977 memorandum from two subcommittee investigators — being public for the first time — that said that four of the five plants they visited were using outmoded equipment to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Four of the plants are in Savannah River, S.C.; Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Amarillo, Texas. Conditions were not as bad at the fifth plant, in Pinellas Park, Fla., the memorandum said, but conditions at the Savannah River plant "could be called galloping obsolescence."

The investigators contend that the nation's future supply of plutonium — a key element in atomic weapons — is being jeopardized because of the lack of modernization at these plants.

The plants are either operated by or are under contract with the Energy Department.

The Energy Department, in a written response to the committee's allegations, acknowledged that much of the equipment at the nuclear plants is old and in need of replacement.

It notes that requests for funds to purchase much of the equipment were proposed by energy officials last year and this year, but that these requests had been cut nearly in half by the White House Office of Management and Budget.

The report includes a December 1977 memorandum from two subcommittee investigators — being public for the first time — that said that four of the five plants they visited were using outmoded equipment to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Four of the plants are in Savannah River, S.C.; Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Amarillo, Texas. Conditions were not as bad at the fifth plant, in Pinellas Park, Fla., the memorandum said, but conditions at the Savannah River plant "could be called galloping obsolescence."

The investigators contend that the nation's future supply of plutonium — a key element in atomic weapons — is being jeopardized because of the lack of modernization at these plants.

The plants are either operated by or are under contract with the Energy Department.

The Energy Department, in a written response to the committee's allegations, acknowledged that much of the equipment at the nuclear plants is old and in need of replacement.

It notes that requests for funds to purchase much of the equipment were proposed by energy officials last year and this year, but that these requests had been cut nearly in half by the White House Office of Management and Budget.

The report includes a December 1977 memorandum from two subcommittee investigators — being public for the first time — that said that four of the five plants they visited were using outmoded equipment to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Four of the plants are in Savannah River, S.C.; Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Amarillo, Texas. Conditions were not as bad at the fifth plant, in Pinellas Park, Fla., the memorandum said, but conditions at the Savannah River plant "could be called galloping obsolescence."

The investigators contend that the nation's future supply of plutonium — a key element in atomic weapons — is being jeopardized because of the lack of modernization at these plants.

The plants are either operated by or are under contract with the Energy Department.

The Energy Department, in a written response to the committee's allegations, acknowledged that much of the equipment at the nuclear plants is old and in need of replacement.

It notes that requests for funds to purchase much of the equipment were proposed by energy officials last year and this year, but that these requests had been cut nearly in half by the White House Office of Management and Budget.

The Bastille and the Law

July 14 is a day that many nations — not France alone — hold in awe and respect. It was Europe's Concord Bridge and like that skirmish outside Boston, the storming of a towered fort led to years of war, to terror and liberation, to a major change in world history.

Much of what followed the fall of the Bastille in 1789 seems to have very little to do with that building or what it represented. Yet what the Bastille stood for was profoundly significant — and, in the light of current discussions of political trials it still is, for while the Old Regime embodied many evils — a government in which the king was the state; a land in which the nobility had special wealth and privilege; a medley of autocracy and feudalism, with a strong dash of the incoming capitalism, in which the people at large came last after royalty and the clerical and noble orders as the Third Estate.

Yet when the Paris mob broke loose on July 14, it did not direct itself at any of the royal palaces, the churches or the hotels of the highborn. Rather, they charged on the Bastille, that prison which was a symbol of the king's law.

Law had been a sensitive point within the French monarchy since the death of Louis XIV. The French judiciary had some quasi-legislative functions within their role of *Parlement*. True, those gentlemen represented an influential class of the educated and relatively wealthy, rather than the people as a

whole. True, too, the king could summon them to a "bed of justice" if they blocked his will, and order them to register his edicts. He could also send them, like any of his other subjects, into provincial exile or into jail with a *lettre de cachet*. But the quarrels of the judiciary with the throne had stirred up interest in the law and justice — and it was what the Bastille implied in terms of arbitrary royal command that, in effect touched off the French Revolution.

* * *

One can find parallels in the U.S. experience, which in the light of much of today's regional nationalism, might seem to be merely that. But the rebellious colonists, like the Paris mob, based their action on a theory of justice rather than simply a desire for local self-government. It was the "Laws of Nature and of Nature's God," to which the Declaration of Independence appealed; it was on hills of rights that most of the revolutionary governments were created and which formed the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. And inasmuch as the ideals on which the republic of the United States and of the French republics were built are deeply implanted in the thought of today's politics, Bastille Day holds a meaning for Moscow no less than for France. Today, Marx has left a strong impression of economic materialism on those politics; Lenin and Mao on the ways in which economics can be introduced into the goals of government. But it is still law that provides sane and equitable government; still justice that is the ultimate objective.

U.S. Inflation Debate

Since the United States cannot agree on any other remedy to inflation, it seems to be drifting toward a recession. It is not that recession is a notably efficient countermeasure. A general economic slowdown is likely to send the unemployment rate up somewhat faster than it brings the inflation rate down. Nor is a recession the only choice. But the other possibilities are complex and controversial.

* * *

Congress is now in the process of deciding what to do about the tax cut that President Carter proposed to keep the economy expanding. If there is no tax cut at all, according to the Congressional Budget Office, prices might be two-tenths of a percentage point lower by the end of 1980 than they would otherwise have been. But unemployment would be somewhat more than two-tenths of a point higher than it would have been, as Alice Rivlin, the CBO's director, told the House Budget Committee. Since two-tenths of a point means slightly over 200,000 jobs, that is hardly a negligible impact. But neither is it a massive or insupportable increase, compared with the normal monthly fluctuations of employment. In Congress, the interest is in a big tax cut this year has been tepid from the beginning, and now seems to be fading altogether.

Why has inflation picked up since early this year? Mrs. Rivlin cited several reasons: A surge in food prices, the slide in the international value of the dollar, last January's increases in payroll taxes and minimum wages. To that list we would add the hugely inflationary settlement of the coal strike last March and, not unrelated to it, rising prices of coal and steel. Mrs. Rivlin made an important point about the nature of the current inflation when she observed that, when setting aside the possibility of further new shocks to the economy, it is possible to fore-

see only a slight reduction in the inflation rate next year. The reason is that prices and wages throughout the country will be moved up by the prevailing inflation figure, whatever that might be, as companies and their employees struggle to maintain the real value of their earnings. Each year's inflation tends to become the base for the following year's rate.

The choices, to be candid, are not brilliant.

Experience argues in favor of using a great variety of narrow and specific attacks. Since, for example, raising payroll taxes and minimum wages has contributed to this year's increase in inflation, Congress might want to reconsider — after the election — the laws that would continue to raise payroll taxes and minimum wages in the future.

* * *

One interesting new idea is a device known as TIP — for tax-based incomes policy — that would raise the taxes of a company that gave inflationary wage increases to its employees. The concept and its drawbacks are explored at length, incidentally, in the current issue of the Brookings papers. The gravest of these drawbacks is that, as a practical matter, it would be extremely difficult to administer. But the present stage of the debate over inflation was accurately described by one of TIP's authors, Henry C. Wallace of the Federal Reserve Board, when he said: "Of course, nobody likes TIP per se. It is really a question of the alternatives. We are running out of good options and have to look at choices among unattractive ones."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Two Latin American Setbacks

This has not been a good week for the democratic process in South America. In Bolivia, last Sunday's presidential election, the first for 12 years, has been marred by fraud and intimidation designed to ensure the victory of the official candidate, Gen. Juan Pereda. In Guyana, where a referendum was held in May on an important modification of the Constitution, there have also been allegations of rigging of the results, which give Forbes Burnham, the prime minister, a free hand in making constitutional changes. The two countries do not have a great deal in common. Bolivia has a rightist military government that has been headed by Gen. Hugo Banzer since he seized power in 1971, while Mr. Burnham's Guyana, a member of the Commonwealth, claims to follow Marxist policies.

But both results illustrate how easy it is for a government in power to falsify voting figures.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 14, 1903

NEW YORK — An old superstition caused a delay of 11 minutes on the Lake Shore fast mail train yesterday when a black cat leaped up the steps of one of the cars, just as the train was due to leave. An official caught the animal and deposited it on the platform, whereupon the cat shot under the train and camped beneath the locomotive. "If the cat crosses the tracks I won't take the train out," the engineer shouted, but the animal was finally apprehended and the train left for New York.

Fifty Years Ago

July 14, 1928

PARIS — The last Fourth of July illustrated anew the kinship born of freedom and of comradeship in struggles for the right and of the great republics, the United States and France, to obtain their liberty. Today the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille will further mark this spiritual union, through the heartfelt participation of Americans in the French celebration of the symbolic event. No 4th of July passes but that millions of Americans feel its glorious significance and pay tribute to the heroism of the French people.



Mideast: Gloomy Portents

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Can the meeting of Israeli, Egyptian and U.S. ministers in London next week resolve the Sadat initiative? Is there

life after death?

The portents could hardly be more gloomy for a diplomatic conference. Israel has formally rejected Egypt's peace plan, and an Israeli spokesman says "we are very pessimistic" about London. President Sadat, who has seen hope when few could, says he is "not particularly optimistic." U.S. officials who helped arrange the meeting hold little prospect of agreement.

But there is no alternative to the London conference. If the process began with such emotion last November is to survive at all. And so those who really want peace between Israel and Egypt must try to make this meeting, unpromising as it looks, a useful one.

Overlap

There is a way to do that — a traditional way of diplomacy. That is to put aside the more difficult questions and talk about areas in which the ideas of the two sides seem to overlap. Are there any such areas here? Despite the gloomy and truculent talk of recent weeks, I think there are.

Security is one point — on which the governments of Israel and Egypt have indicated at least a mutuality of concern and perhaps an approach to understanding. It does not need to be said that security is central to Israel's thoughts about any peace arrangement. What is not so widely recognized is Egypt's increased sensitivity to that fact.

President Sadat has acknowledged Israel's special security concerns, and been very specific in discussing possible security guarantees.

The Middle East News Agency in Cairo, reporting on a Saudi interview with Japanese correspondents on May 31, said the president "stated the measures which can be accepted by Egypt meet the Israeli security needs."

The report said these measures could be summed up in six points:

1. Demilitarized zones on the borders.
2. A limited armament area.
3. The presence of the UN forces in the demilitarized zones.
4. The presence of early warning stations.
5. The peace agreement would state that the Aqaba Gulf is an international waterway.
6. After the peace agreement, the borders would be opened as well as the formation of a combined committee to supervise the implementation agreement.

Those points could obviously provide grist for useful negotiation. The time and place are at hand: next week in London.

Made Clear

Sadat has already made clear that he is ready to give a pre-eminent place to the security issue. The first paragraph of the peace plan to be produced last week said a solution required consideration of "the legitimate security concerns of all the parties." What he needs to do now, through his foreign minister, is to move past the stage of newspaper discussion of concrete proposals and present them in diplomatic form.

In one other area the stated ideas of the two sides overlap to an extent that should make discussion worthwhile. That is the role of the Palestinians in the administration of the West Bank and Gaza beginning immediately after a peace agreement.

Both sides have spoken of an initial five-year period. The Israeli plan would be "subject to review" after that time, while Egypt's calls for "a transitional period not exceeding five years." And both say, in similar language, that an elected council for the West Bank and Gaza would run local administrative matters, replacing Israel's military government.

The idea of a locally-elected council was a vital feature of the 26-point plan that Prime Minister Begin offered at Ismailia last December — an underated idea, I think, and one with far-reaching implications. The council would be chosen by all the people of the area. It would likely be a voice of their increased sensitivity to that fact.

President Sadat has acknowledged Israel's special security concerns, and been very specific in discussing possible security guarantees.

The Middle East News Agency in Cairo, reporting on a Saudi interview with Japanese correspondents on May 31, said the president "stated the measures which can be accepted by Egypt meet the Israeli security needs."

The report said these measures could be summed up in six points:

1. Demilitarized zones on the borders.
2. A limited armament area.
3. The presence of the UN forces in the demilitarized zones.
4. The presence of early warning stations.
5. The peace agreement would state that the Aqaba Gulf is an international waterway.
6. After the peace agreement, the borders would be opened as well as the formation of a combined committee to supervise the implementation agreement.

Sour Mood

Even if the foreign ministers in London were to identify points of agreement in these areas the differences would, of course, remain very large: on withdrawal, Israeli settlements and so on. The latest official Israeli comment is a discouraging sign of how sour the mood has turned. It was a lawyer's analysis of the Sadat plan that almost parodied lawyers interpreting a document upside down. Among other amazing suggestions it argued that Sadat was no longer offering a peace treaty. But if Israelis and Egyptians think about the alternative to getting their peace process back on track, it ought to focus on fear that failure in London would be followed by a U.S. peace plan. I see no sign of such a drastic step in Washington. But the reality

would immediately be instituted with the full normalization of relations, joint ventures, trade relations, cultural exchanges and passage of peoples and goods.

3) At the end of the period negotiations between the parties would take place with a view towards further political rapprochement including the possibility of confederation or even federation. A solemn Israeli promise of withdrawal from the occupied territories in the event of normalization of relations should be given at the outset.

NORMAN ADES.

Cologne, Switzerland.

The information conveyed that

Mr. Davis has now been designated "governor" of Ontario is a constitutional development, that I frankly admit, was not anticipated, particularly on July 4.

JOHN R.W. WHITEHOUSE.

Geneva.

should be just as forbidding to Israel.

King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, who makes very few public comments, spoke last week of a "deep-felt desire" to return to Arab unity. He said Sadat had done his best for peace but unfortunately had not succeeded. The message was clear: abandon the initiative and go back to Geneva in a unified Arab bloc.

For the foreseeable future, that would mean no peace.

The number of games in the tournament is unlimited, with the winner being the one who first wins six games. The games will be

played on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, with special sessions held on the day following adjourned games. There will be only one day of rest, Saturday. According to experts, the tournament may last two or three months and 20 to 30 games may be necessary to determine the world champion.

BRUSSELS — When Viktor Korchnoi makes the first move on Sunday in his "match of the century" against Anatoli Karpov for the world chess championship, he will be playing for very exceptional stakes: a \$330,000 prize for the winner and the future of Korchnoi's wife, Bella, 47, and their son, Igor, 19, both hostages in Leningrad for the last two years.

It all started in July, 1976, when participating in a tournament in Amsterdam, Korchnoi, a Soviet grandmaster, decided not to return home. "I want to play where, when and with whom I want," Korchnoi, who will be 47 on July 23, said in rejecting the entreaties of Soviet sports, political and police authorities to return.

The day of his defection, Korchnoi who had twice reached the semis of the world chess championship, embarked on a new career. And braving several boycott attempts and a war of nerves initiated by his former teammates, Korchnoi begins his irresistible ascent, climbing the ladder of success one step from the top. His most recent battle was won over Boris Spassky, another Soviet grandmaster, but who resides in the West.

And among the means available to Moscow to exert and influence in the tournament, the most frightening one is the use of the hostages in Leningrad. Korchnoi's wife and son have been refused exit visas three times within the last two years.

The situation today is even more complicated. To put an end to the harassment to which all children of the regime's foes are subjected in the Soviet Union, Korchnoi's son was forced out of the Leningrad Polytechnic Institute. Thus, he lost his student's deferment and may be drafted at any moment. That would mean no immigration for eight years: three years of military service followed by five years of quarantine to protect "state secrets."

Korchnoi's revenge may be at hand. Apparently, everything is normal. The site was chosen in perfectly regular fashion. Seven countries offered to host the tournament and Baguio City, a mountain resort in the Philippines, was chosen. Baguio was picked by Max Ewe, president of the International Chess Federation, because it was the second choice of both Korchnoi and Karpov. The prize is a record \$550,000, three-fifths of which will go to the winner and two-fifths to the loser.

The number of games in the tournament is unlimited, with the winner being the one who first wins six games. The games will be

played on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, with special sessions held on the day following adjourned games. There will be only one day of rest, Saturday. According to experts, the tournament may last two or three months and 20 to 30 games may be necessary to determine the world champion.

Who will win this tournament — held in the shadow of a human tragedy — is by no means certain. But it is clear who already has lost.

A Microwave Delusion?

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — With espionage, mysterious rays and rumors of a cancer epidemic as the principal ingredients, the long-running Soviet irradiation of the U.S. embassy in Moscow has become an infamous classic in the folklore of international dirty tricks.

Now, at last, we're on the verge of some clarity being introduced into this puzzling situation, thanks to a nearly completed, extensive health study of all U.S. personnel associated with the embassy over the past 25 years. Conducted by the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, the study — now in the final stages of statistical analysis — should finally settle the troublesome question of whether the Russians have been deliberately sickening the embassy staff.

If the results show that to be the case, then we're in for a new round of nasty contention. But if, as many specialists insist, the radiation is low level and apparently harmless, then it's worth considering how a few facts and a lot of hysterical ignorance have acquired an unjustified importance in an international relationship that suffers from all too many real problems. In short, the irradiation saga provides a disturbing illustration of how the bristling Soviet-U.S. rivalry tends to magnify points of friction and give credence to formulations that defame the other side as monstrous.

What's known about the irradiation of the embassy is that it persists, but there is no shortage of allegations concerning dire health effects on the embassy staff. Three former ambassadors are said to have died of cancer that was presumably contracted in the line of duty in Moscow. And two years ago, Zbigniew

open to question the authority of journalists with respect to the content of specific articles submitted.

Hobart Rowen's interesting article, "Provinces Gaining Power in Canada" (IHT, July 4) loses some credibility with the repeated reference to "Gov. William G. Davis" of the Province of Ontario.

I have known Bill Davis since his first election to the provincial legislature in 1959; had a fair amount of contact with him as minister of education, and still occasionally hear from him as "premier" of the Province of Ontario.

The information conveyed that

Mr. Davis has now been designated "governor" of Ontario is a constitutional development, that I frankly admit, was not anticipated, particularly on July 4.

JOHN R.W. WHITEHOUSE.

Geneva.

The Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons.

Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication.

Letters may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



COUNTDOWN STARTED — It isn't Cape Canaveral. And, despite the presence of several rockets, a moon buggy and the giant U.S. Saturn booster, the only thing being launched is a six-month show. It's Tokyo's Space Science Exposition, being made ready for opening.

U.S. Cites Risk to Concorde, Cosmonauts

By Malcolm Brown

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT) — About five days from now, a shower of nuclear particles caused by Tuesday's violent solar flare may reach the Earth, potentially endangering two orbiting Soviet astronauts and people flying in supersonic transport planes, a government astronomer reported yesterday.

The warning was made by Patrick McIntosh, an astronomer at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's solar observatory at Boulder, Colo.

The flare, which lasted about 15 minutes, produced the most intense burst of X-rays recorded from such an event.

Bars Unilateral Contribution

Senate Rejects U.S. Funds For NATO Construction

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) — The Senate approved a \$3.9-billion military-construction bill yesterday after refusing to authorize any of the combat-construction projects for Europe sought by the Carter administration.

Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said that much of the bill bearing recently that he is disturbed by elimination of the NATO projects.

"It will place in jeopardy all the enhancement programs that we have worked so diligently to put in place and especially the progress made this past year in developing a consensus to enhance our readiness," said Gen. Haig, who also is commander of U.S. forces in Europe.

Wanted \$647 Million

The administration requested authorization for \$647 million in construction projects in Europe. As written by the Armed Services Committee and approved by the Senate on a voice vote, the bill only authorizes funding for European construction projects used for support of U.S. forces and dependents — housing, schools, hospitals and maintenance and administrative facilities.

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., said that the committee, in making the reductions, took issue with who should pay for the facilities.

He said that they should be funded by the NATO infrastructure program through which the alliance shares the cost of facilities needed for the joint defense of Europe.

Gen. Alexander Haig, command-

First Human Conceived in a Laboratory

British Await Birth of Test-Tube Baby

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 13 (WP) — The world's first test-tube baby — a child conceived in the laboratory, outside its mother's body — could be born in England in two or three weeks, the doctor who plans to bring it into the world said.

A mother identified only as "Mrs. A." is scheduled to give birth to the baby by Caesarean section in a hospital at Oldham, northwest of London.

The child she is carrying is a product of her own ovum (egg) and her husband's sperm, joined in a laboratory apparatus because a defect in her fallopian tubes prevented the egg cell from being delivered to her womb.

After four days, the fertilized egg, which had grown into a complicated aggregate of nearly a hundred cells, was transferred to the mother's womb for what her doctor hopes has been normal growth.

Years of Effort

A successful birth would cap a dozen painstaking years of effort by the doctor, gynecologist Patrick Steptoe, 65. Since the mid-1960s, Dr. Steptoe has worked on this effort with Dr. Robert Edwards, 52, a Cambridge University physiologist.

The news of the impending birth is sure to arouse debate about man's manipulation of nature. Many persons have asked whether humans are justified in taking a first step toward what might be a future test-tube race.

Dr. Steptoe's answer is simple. "All I want to do," he says, "is to help mothers whose childbearing mechanism is slightly faulty."

However, the expected birth has already set off what threatens to become a media circus in Britain.

The first disclosure of the impending birth was made in a three-page story in London's Daily

Express, which broke the story after its competitor, the Daily Mail, bought story rights from the future parents for a reputed \$70,000.

Many Bid on Story

The Daily Mail's purchase, according to another British newspaper, the Guardian, was made after "teams of reporters from many parts of the world" had bid on the story in what an unnamed health authority called "a gigantic international auction."

In a statement issued through the Daily Mail, which promised future "appropriate announcements" on its syndicated child, Dr. Steptoe complained about what he called the "regrettable" action by the Daily Express in disclosing the story.

"It must be recognized," he said, "that in the weeks ahead an atmosphere of total calm is vital" to the well-being of the mother and the child. He said any future announcements would be made through the Mail's syndicate, and he said that he and Dr. Edwards had urged the parents to make such a deal to relieve reporters' pressure on them and "to secure a financial future" for the child.

Sounding disgruntled, the Guardian complained that the arrangement threatened "to produce the very reverse of the privacy and calm which doctors profess to want for the birth."

Basic Concern

Among world scientists, however, the concern was more basic. A key question is: Can such a conception lead to a normal child?

Over the years, Dr. Steptoe and Dr. Edwards reportedly were able on several occasions to fertilize human eggs with sperm in the laboratory.

Some clusters of new cells were then implanted in would-be mothers, but in no case did the pregnant

Using 31 Pacific-Floor Seismic Detectors

Hawaii Station Tracks the Killer Waves

By Walter Sullivan

HONOLULU (NYT) — On June 12 at 10:06 p.m. Hawaiian time, sudden slippage beneath the Pacific floor 60 miles east of the Japanese city of Sendai sent tremors around the world. Buildings in Sendai collapsed, killing 21 persons and injuring 350. Subways in Tokyo screeched to a halt.

Joseph Zebro was on duty at the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center, operated here on behalf of 14 Pacific coastal and island nations. In seven minutes, arrival of the first pressure waves started recording needles on seismographs sweeping from side to side.

Fourteen minutes later, the first shear waves, so named because they move sideways relative to the direction of travel, indicated that a major earthquake had occurred.

Mr. Zebro summoned Dr. Eddie Bernard, the station chief, from his home. Teletypes linking the center to 31 seismic stations around the Pacific began to chatter, helping pinpoint the site.

Watch Declared

Dr. Bernard decided to declare a "tsunami watch," and teletype tape was punched, outlining the strategy for the far-flung stations. Of the 50 tide gauges of the system, three were in Japan. The two nearest were told to watch for ominous changes in water depths.

Most of the particle radiation from the sun is stopped by the Earth's magnetic field, and satellites orbiting the Earth are normally within this natural safety barrier.

But if the burst is sufficiently intense, "hard" particle radiation penetrates the magnetic field, causing showers of neutrons, protons and even entire atomic nuclei, such as those of helium. Equipment at the Boulder observatory can quickly detect the arrival of such particles, and the staff there is watching for a surge, Mr. McIntosh reported yesterday.

Flare Points Away

The initial burst of radiation from a solar flare reaches the Earth at the speed of light, within about nine minutes. The immediate effects of Tuesday's flare were not as intense on the Earth as they might have been, since the flare was pointed away from the Earth.

As soon as the flare was detected, he said, the observatory issued a warning, which was transmitted over the special line that the observatory maintains to the Soviet Union.

In another aspect of Soviet-U.S. space cooperation, Tass reported yesterday that joint experiments involving the U.S. space shuttle and an orbiting Soviet Salyut laboratory were "being studied."

Tass said that the experiments would draw on experience that the two nations gained in July, 1975, in the space docking of an Apollo and a Soyuz space vehicle, which included a meeting of their respective crews.

A NASA spokesman said yesterday that while the Tass report was substantially true, no specific joint missions were under consideration.

Meanwhile, Soviet-U.S. meetings on space cooperation, particularly rescues, continue at least twice a year, the spokesman said, despite the current chill in political relations.

Tsunamis were long called tidal waves, but the term is in disrepute because they are unrelated to tides, nor do they behave like conventional waves.

Contraceptive Users Misled, U.S. Charges

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) —

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration says women who believed that a popular new contraceptive suppository was 99 percent effective in preventing pregnancy were misled.

The agency said yesterday that Norwich Eaton Pharmaceuticals "overpromised" the nonprescription suppository. Encare Oval, which has become popular on college campuses and among teenagers since it was introduced to the U.S. market last November. The suppository foams when placed in the vagina, and is probably about as effective as other contraceptive foams and gels, varying from 71 percent to 98 percent, depending upon how carefully the directions are followed, the FDA said.

The agency said that the pill is the only birth-control method that is 99 percent effective.

The agency also warned that women who use intrauterine contraceptive devices run a risk three to five times higher than normal of developing pelvic inflammatory disease, which could leave them permanently sterile.

It said the risks are particularly serious for women under age 25 who have never had children, those with a history of the inflammation and those who have more than one sex partner or who frequently change partners.

A U.S. scientist has contended, "We must be very sure we are able to produce normal young by this method in monkeys," which are close in physiology to human beings, "before we have the temerity to move ahead in the human."

350 Jaundice Deaths Reported in Bombay

BOMBAY, July 13 (Reuters) —

About 350 persons died of jaundice here in the first six months of this year in an outbreak authorities said was caused mainly by contamination of the city's water supply.

Dr. M.K. Vaidya, chief executive health officer of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, said that 40,000 cases of jaundice were registered in Bombay hospitals between January and the end of June.

The agency said yesterday that

Norwich Eaton Pharmaceuticals "overpromised" the nonprescription suppository. Encare Oval, which has become popular on college campuses and among teenagers since it was introduced to the U.S. market last November. The suppository foams when placed in the vagina, and is probably about as effective as other contraceptive foams and gels, varying from 71 percent to 98 percent, depending upon how carefully the directions are followed, the FDA said.

The agency said that the pill is the only birth-control method that is 99 percent effective.

The agency also warned that women who use intrauterine contraceptive devices run a risk three to five times higher than normal of developing pelvic inflammatory disease, which could leave them permanently sterile.

It said the risks are particularly serious for women under age 25 who have never had children, those with a history of the inflammation and those who have more than one sex partner or who frequently change partners.

A U.S. scientist has contended, "We must be very sure we are able to produce normal young by this method in monkeys," which are close in physiology to human beings, "before we have the temerity to move ahead in the human."

Preliminaries Unknown

It is not yet known how much and what kind of preliminary work was done by Dr. Steptoe and Dr. Edwards. But some scientists have transplanted test-tube mouse embryos into female mice, which then gave birth to what seemed to be normal litters. These offspring then fathered or mothered what seemed to be normal generations.

Mr. A. it was explained yesterday, became pregnant by the same method after nine childless years of marriage. Said to be 32, she and her husband, a railroad man in his late 30s, saw consultant after consultant about her failure to conceive and were finally directed to Dr. Steptoe.

Dr. Steptoe's test-tube technique is not the same as cloning, which would create a child from a single cell of just one parent, with the aim of producing a duplicate of that parent. The recent book, "In His Image," in which writer David Rorvik claimed to report a successful cloning, has been widely attacked by scientists as a hoax.

Dr. Steptoe's ethics were endorsed in a special session last week of the central ethical committee of the British Medical Association; it has been learned. Dr. John Lawson, the committee's secretary, said, "Used responsibly, the [Steptoe] technique offers no ethical difficulties for doctors" and could be "a valuable addition to the treatment of infertile women."

Bobby Locke, at the Engadine Golf Club.
BADRUTT'S PALACE HOTEL ST. MORITZ
Season until early September.

While the tsunami warning system here has been in operation for 30 years, it still cannot make predictions with sufficient reliability to assure public response. More than two dozen warnings have been issued here and by regional stations in Alaska, but only five have been noted by damaging waves.

In 1960, although a warning was issued six hours in advance, many people remained in low-lying sections of Hilo, the Hawaiian port city. The area was devastated by successive waves and 61 persons died. Yet, because of the special properties of such waves, they were not felt aboard a freighter offshore.

Soviet-U.S. Program
Steps being taken to bring about major improvements in forecast reliability include a Soviet-U.S. program of water pressure, observations from the sea floor, development of satellite links to speed the collection of data, and computer programs for rapid data analysis.

In the Soviet-U.S. program, nine pressure sensors developed by Dr. Robert Harvey and his colleagues at the University of Hawaii have been dropped off the Soviet research ship Valerian Uryava along the coasts of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands. They remained there for three-week periods, recording pressure variations, then popped to the surface automatically.

In two such tests in 1975, no observable tsunami occurred, but the devices recorded such effects as tides and rises in sea levels as low-air-pressure zones of two typhoons swept past. In August and September, the project is to be repeated, with 11 sensors capable of recording sea depth changes to a fraction of an inch.

U.S.-Soviet Pact On Birds Passed
WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI) —

The Senate has unanimously approved a pact with the Soviet Union to protect migrating birds.

The agreement, one of five conventions approved yesterday, is to protect 208 species of birds that migrate between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Other agreements allow U.S. and Soviet prisoners to be exchanged; update a 1960 multinational agreement setting technical safety standards for ocean shipping; allow governments to take action on the seas to protect their shorelines from the effects of spilled substances, and provide U.S. and British Virgin Island commercial fishermen access to each other's 200-mile zone.

Evacuation Sites
In Hawaii, telephone books have maps of areas designated for evacuation under such circumstances. On the island of Hawaii, this also calls for moving residents above the ninth stories of high-rise buildings and tourist hotels.

Tsunamis were long called tidal waves, but the term is in disrepute because they are unrelated to tides, nor do they behave like conventional waves.

Contraceptive Users Misled, U.S. Charges
WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP) —

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration says women who believed that a popular new contraceptive suppository was 99 percent effective in preventing pregnancy were misled.

The agency said yesterday that

Norwich Eaton Pharmaceuticals "overpromised" the nonprescription suppository. Encare Oval, which has become popular on college campuses and among teenagers since it was introduced to the U.S. market last November. The suppository foams when placed in the vagina, and is probably about as effective as other contraceptive foams and gels, varying from 71 percent to 98 percent, depending upon how carefully the directions are followed, the FDA said.

The agency said that the pill is the only birth-control method that is 99 percent effective.

The agency also warned that women who use intrauterine contraceptive devices run a risk three to five times higher than normal of developing pelvic inflammatory disease, which could leave them permanently sterile.

It said the risks are particularly serious for women under age 25 who have never had children, those with a history of the inflammation and those who have more than one sex partner or who frequently change partners.

A U.S. scientist has contended, "We must be very sure we are able to produce normal young by this method in monkeys," which are close in physiology to human beings, "before we have the temerity to move ahead in the human."

Preliminaries Unknown
It is not yet known how much and what kind of preliminary work was done by Dr. Steptoe and Dr. Edwards. But some scientists have transplanted test-tube mouse embryos into female mice, which then gave birth to what seemed to be normal litters. These offspring then fathered or mothered what seemed to be normal generations.

Mr. A. it was explained yesterday, became pregnant by the same method after nine childless years of marriage. Said to be 32, she and her husband, a railroad man in his late 30s, saw consultant after consultant about her failure to conceive and were finally directed to Dr. Steptoe.

Dr. Steptoe's test-tube technique is not the same as cloning, which would create a child from a single cell of just one parent, with the aim of producing a duplicate of that parent. The recent book, "In His Image," in which writer David Rorvik claimed to report a successful cloning, has been widely attacked by scientists as a hoax.

Dr. Steptoe's ethics were endorsed in a special session last week of the central ethical committee of the British Medical Association; it has been learned. Dr. John Lawson, the committee's secretary, said, "Used responsibly, the [Steptoe] technique offers no ethical difficulties for doctors" and could be "a valuable addition to the treatment of infertile women."

Such subtle changes can be detected, Dr. Harvey said, because wind waves are canceled out. "The deep ocean is a beautiful filter," he said. The observations will extend as far south as Guam.

As yet, Dr. Harvey said, no tsunami has been recorded in the deep sea. Such a wave in deep water may be 100 miles long and only a few inches high, traveling at 600 miles an hour.

Music

A Lifetime on the Trail Of the Complete Haydn

By Joseph McClellan

WASHINGTON, July 13 (UPI) — "There is no *Gesamtausgabe*," said Mr. Cooper, the piano teacher, and at that moment the outline of a life's work was born in the mind of 13-year-old Rob Landon.

In the 39 years since he asked his teacher, "What's a *Gesamtausgabe*?", the search to create one has led H.C. Robbins Landon into the dank cellars of Hungarian castles, obscure libraries, auctions and antiquarian bookstores — even into monasteries, where he has joyfully leafed through the wine-stained manuscript pages of a 200-year-old string quartet.

"Complete works," answered Cooper. "You know, like the complete works of Shakespeare. They have a *Gesamtausgabe* for Bach and for Beethoven — even one for Mendelssohn, but none for Haydn."

It was 1939, in the small Massachusetts town of Lancaster, where Landon grew up. The boy was wondering what he would do with his life, and in answer his teacher played him Sir Thomas Beecham's recording of Haydn's Symphony No. 93. Landon was overwhelmed by the music, and he could not help wondering: If this was No. 93, how many more were there like it? There are 104, he was told. (Today, through his efforts, three more have been discovered.)

Could he bear them all? Could he get a recording of, for example, No. 26? Cooper shook his head sadly. If he searched all the record shops of Europe, he might find recordings of about 20 of the Haydn symphonies. Most of the others had been unheard for nearly two centuries; they were unknown, unpublished and many were probably lost.

Single-Mindedness

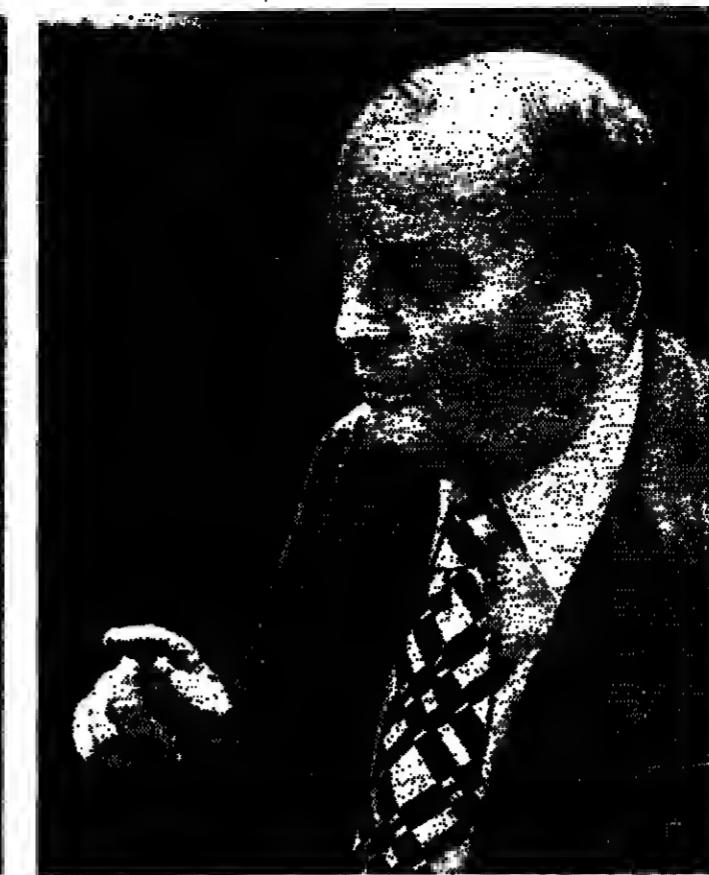
This music should be available, young Landon decided, and he set out with the single-mindedness of those who accomplish great things, to make it happen.

"I have been very lucky," said 52-year-old Landon during a recent visit to Washington looking back on the 13-year-old whose disciplined enthusiasm made him the most spectacularly successful musicologist of our time. "The Haydn phenomenon is something that will never happen again. I was in the right place at the right time to help it happen."

The right place was Vienna and the right time, as it turned out, was



Haydn: Father of the symphony.



Landon: Father of Haydn symphony research.

1947. Landon managed to be there, but it was hardly a matter of luck. After World War II, he got to Europe as a music journalist, covering the European musical scene for a radio network, "a weird outfit called the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System."

Austria in 1947 was no place for a civilian. Landon quickly realized; it was an occupied country, still in a chaotic condition and suffering severe food shortages.

"They didn't want tourists, and they didn't want musicologists," Landon recalls. "You couldn't live in Vienna in 1947 unless you had an acceptable reason for being there, so I decided to volunteer for the Army and they took me in like a shot. I was a private and I wore a uniform, but I enjoyed a sort of civilian status. I had to write a history of Mark Clark's Italian campaign — I suppose it's gathering dust now in some cellar here in Washington."

He started out with photographic equipment, bought from Army surplus, to track down and copy manuscripts. "The first thing I had to do was get the sources organized; until we found out what's there, what's genuine and what's spurious, we couldn't do anything properly. The second idea I had was as soon as we got things going sufficiently, we would start a complete edition, which we did, and we would start our own recordings, because I wasn't going to try to talk those idiots at RCA Victor into it; they'd only say no, nobody will buy it. After two years, in 1949, I came back with our first tapes."

The only people who were making LPs in those days were Columbia, so I went down to Columbia and I said, 'Will you process this?' and they said, 'Sure,' they were delighted; they thought it was good for business. Then they listened and they said, 'You mean you guys are going to try to sell Haydn as a commercial operation?'

"I have been very lucky," said 52-year-old Landon during a recent visit to Washington looking back on the 13-year-old whose disciplined enthusiasm made him the most spectacularly successful musicologist of our time. "The Haydn phenomenon is something that will never happen again. I was in the right place at the right time to help it happen."

The right place was Vienna and the right time, as it turned out, was

the sheer volume of his work: 107

symphonies (one of which was discovered in the Library of Congress), 65 quartets, 62 piano sonatas, 45 piano trios, approximately 40 string trios, 60 divertimenti, 125 works involving the baryton (an obsolete relative of the cello), 14 masses, 4 oratorios, innumerable cantatas, songs and choral works, about 15 keyboard concertos and many more works, some of them lost.

Lost Concerto

"There are about 20 operas," says Landon. "We're still not quite sure how many, and for some of them we know only the title. We're still looking for a lost double-bass concerto that every double-bass player in the world hopes we will find. Besides the numerous concertos that exist, we know there are lost concertos for flute, for horn, for two horns, for cello and for violin."

Where does one go to look for a Haydn manuscript?

Some of the places are obvious, others surprising, according to Landon:

"Haydn's works survived principally, besides obvious places, like the Library of Congress, that collect them, in monasteries and the collections of the nobility of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and southern Germany — also in other

places but principally there. Particularly vocal works like the operas; if they survived at all, they survived in places like that."

Part of the job would have been impossible without Hungarian conductor Antal Dorati, who managed to record the complete symphonies in collaboration with Landon after two previous efforts (Landon's own Haydn Society and the late Max Goebel's Library of Recorded Masterpieces) had fallen short. The complete set came to 48 long-playing records, issued by Decca in England, and London Records in the United States.

The Americans were still skeptical about Haydn as a commercial venture," says Landon. "When they finally agreed to cooperate, one of their executives wired to England: 'We will accept your wallpaper music.'"

Meanwhile, the *Gesamtausgabe*, where it all began, has been banded on to others. "The Germans are working on that now, and they're the ones who should do it. The volumes are coming out very slowly; they're very beautifully done and very expensive. It will take until the year 2000 to finish."

Since then, the Dorati set has achieved gold-record status, with more than 2 million records sold — a rare distinction for classical music and particularly amazing for such an obscure and bulky set. "As long as the industry was in the hands of those 19th-century-oriented characters, it was a typical vicious circle," Landon observed. "They were never going to record Haydn because they knew Haydn wasn't going to sell. When Dorati finished the symphonies, he told me, 'Now we will record the operas.' I told him, 'They won't take them.' He replied, 'I am the original man in the revolving door. I said, 'What's that?' and Dorati said, 'Don't you know the definition of Hungarian? A Hungarian is a guy who goes in behind you in a revolving door and comes out ahead of you.'"

Since then, the Dorati set has been released, gold-record status, with more than 2 million records sold — a rare distinction for classical music and particularly amazing for such an obscure and bulky set. "As long as the industry was in the hands of those 19th-century-oriented characters, it was a typical vicious circle," Landon observed.

"They were never going to record Haydn because they knew Haydn wasn't going to sell. When Dorati finished the symphonies, he told me, 'Now we will record the operas.' I told him, 'They won't take them.' He replied, 'I am the original man in the revolving door.'

I said, 'What's that?' and Dorati said, 'Don't you know the definition of Hungarian? A Hungarian is a guy who goes in behind you in a revolving door and comes out ahead of you.'

Dorati was right. So far, Phillips has released recordings of four previously unpublished Haydn operas. One of them, "Orlando Paladino," has already sold an amazing 40,000 copies, and a Hungarian company is beginning to issue competing versions.

Meanwhile, the *Gesamtausgabe*, where it all began, has been banded on to others. "The Germans are working on that now, and they're the ones who should do it. The volumes are coming out very slowly; they're very beautifully done and very expensive. It will take until the year 2000 to finish."

Since cocaine is as illegal in the United States, with possession a felony carrying a prison term of up to five years, any examination of its effects on movies must most often be shrouded in pseudonyms. The director of a recent expensive musical is said to have "snorted" coke along with his female star in her dressing room. An actor agreed to make a film in Europe only after having been reassured that his weekly supply of cocaine (7 grams) would be brought to him.

"My editions are scholarly, but they're not real critical editions with the full critical apparatus; they're really editions for performers. I didn't think we should wait that long for all this music."

"My editions are scholarly, but they're not real critical editions with the full critical apparatus; they're really editions for performers. I didn't think we should wait that long for all this music."

Meanwhile, the *Gesamtausgabe*, where it all began, has been banded on to others. "The Germans are working on that now, and they're the ones who should do it. The volumes are coming out very slowly; they're very beautifully done and very expensive. It will take until the year 2000 to finish."

Meanwhile, the *Gesamtausgabe*, where it all began, has been banded on to others. "The Germans are working on that now, and they're the ones who should do it. The volumes are coming out very slowly; they're very beautifully done and very expensive. It will take until the year 2000 to finish."

Entertainment in London

After-Dark Life Grows and Prospects

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, July 13 (IHT) —

London appears to be swinging again — at least after dark. This summer is witnessing an upsurge in nightlife activities with new clubs

and post-theater restaurants opening and prospering. More are promised. A mammoth dance hall on the order of the Palace in Paris and the Studio 54 of New York is being built in a former king-sized cinema down Victoria Station way, and Regine, queen of Parisian night, whose disco chain extends from Manhattan to Rio, intends to open a London branch shortly.

The late, late "in" spot — from midnight on — is the Embassy in New Bond Street, a case of history repeating itself. Between the world wars the Embassy was an exclusive supper-cabaret. In pre-Mrs. Simpson times, the Prince of Wales, a frequent guest, used to fox-trot to the imported band of Vincent Lopez, and now and then rendered a solo recital on the drums. There the social and theatrical elite mingled. They still do, but the club and they have changed their ways.

In the passage leading from the street to the closely guarded door are the offices of an anti-noise movement, evidence that the Embassy is soundproof. On entering, one has the impression that an earthquake is in progress. Blasting rock makes the floor tremble and assails the ears from an inner chamber, a dark, yawning room with a long crowded bar at one side where onlookers, elbowing each other, may observe the sights. On the performing space, trendy members of the younger generation and their jet-set elders gyrate frenziedly, illuminated by psychedelic lights that cut across a black screen like intermittent lightning. Go-go girls and go-go boys augment the hysterical pitch and the customers, carried away, are sometimes seized with an impulse in strip.

Below stairs is a retreat from the din and panic, a comparatively tranquil lounge with a cocktail bar. Tables are set before a divan that lines the wall and gentle retro music is played soothingly. The clientele of the Embassy has been defined as "tri-sexual," whatever that may be — and is said to relish the description. H.L. Mencken claimed that all men could be fitted into one of three categories: heterosexual, homosexual and homosexual. According to his statistics, the majority fall into the third class. Membership in the Embassy is £50 a year and the waiting list is long.

While Madison's, both in policy and tone, suggest the avant-garde cabaret, Yankee-style, where novice entertainers are bred, Langan's (in Stratford Street, Mayfair), also a recent addition to London's nightife, has been inspired by La Coupoire in Paris. Like its Montparnasse model, it is an after-the-show meeting place for theatrical celebrities and movie folk and those who trail them. It has caught the bohemian atmosphere, but the food — a French-trained English chef is in charge of his kitchen — is far more extensive than brasserie fare, many of its dishes being worthy of a deluxe restaurant.

The chic Caviar Bar on Knightsbridge Green (22 Brompton Road) is another late-hour resort of the show world, offering a selection of caviar and smoked fish as a first course and seafood excellently cooked.

Since the famous fruit and vegetable market moved from Covent Garden to a site south of the river, Nine Elms, the abandoned quarter seemed doomed for demolition like the Paris Halles. There was a project to tear it down and replace it with office buildings, but there was such violent protest that the plan has been temporarily halted, and the Garden has flowered as a night-time playground. Many of the old houses have been converted into late-night restaurants and supper clubs, and the picturesque district now sees more pleasure-seekers by night than it has since Nell Gwynne was an orange girl.

The problem of where to go after the theater has been solved here with a vengeance. There are at the moment so many places available in the heart of town that it is difficult to make a choice. Thomas de Quincey (36 Finsbury Street) is the latest of the Garden's gastronomic acquisitions. At the Zanzibar Club (30 Great Queen Street), exotic Tequila tipplers are on tap; at Friends (30 Wellington Street), there is jungle beat; and Joe Allen has opened a branch (13 Exeter Street), skin in its American specialties, poster-lined walls and checkered tablecloths to his New York and Paris restaurants.

BRAZIL

The important economic power in South America. A country with important real-estate profits.

INVESTORS:

Invest in the State of São Paulo to the city of São Paulo, by buying fully equipped lots in the most beautiful location. From U.S. \$35,000 very important profits. Ask for our brochure and the various purchase means.

INDUSTRIALS:

Create a branch in Brazil.

Information Trip:

Rio, São Paulo, Brasília (Bahia) - 13 days for U.S. \$1,700 - all included.

Ask the only expert on Brazil in Switzerland for the pertinent documentation.

IMOVEST INTER SA BRAZIL

14 Avenue Mon-Repos, Tel.: 21/23 97 27. CH-1005 Lausanne. Telex: 25 923 IMOV CH.

PARAGUAY

All types of land for sale.

Prices start by US \$50 per ha.

Detailed information from the official agent for Europe:



Johanna Wenzel Dr. M.

Jungfernstrasse 48, D-2000 Hamburg 36

Tel.: 040/35 19 14 - Telex: 02 163 197 wbd

FOR SALE OR LEASE

MANUFACTURING PLANT IN USA

(Western New York State)

Due to major U.S. expansion and new factory requirement, a European based group of companies has for sale/lease a two-year old modern manufacturing facility with a 14,500 sq. ft. of factory space with 5,000 sq. ft. of heated and airconditioned offices on a 4 acre site in pleasant surroundings.

Position is 15 miles North of Buffalo, 80 miles from Toronto, Canada, within the heart of the U.S.-Canadian industrial and commercial market.

Expert advice available in the setting up of a new operation including the possible use of state and local government financing.

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

20090 Milano S. Felice-Segrate (Italy)

Write to: Work-P SA Strada N. 20,

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1978

FINANCE

Page 7

Principal Issues Unresolved

GATT Trade Talks Adjourned

GENEVA, July 13 (AP) — The United States, Japan and the European Economic Community today adjourned their discussions on setting a basis for international trade in the 1980s — two days earlier than planned and without any apparent progress on principal issues.

U.S. negotiator Robert Strauss, Japanese foreign trade minister Nobuhiko Ushiba and EEC Commission vice president Wilhelm Haferkamp prepared to report to next weekend's economic summit in Bonn after adopting a joint statement essentially confirming the 1973 Tokyo declaration on which the 98-nation Geneva talks are based.

The statement was termed "a framework of understanding" containing "the necessary elements" of the envisaged agreement "as may be elaborated in further negotiations" between the trading nations that signed it — also including Canada, New Zealand and Switzerland "and other participants" of the talks, being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Negotiators Strauss, Ushiba and Haferkamp are now preparing their report for the Bonn summit from where they expect, in Mr. Hafer-

kamp's words, "a decisive impetus" for the future of the Geneva negotiations.

Busi Summit

However, Mr. Carter, Premier Takeo Fukuda, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and the government heads of Canada, Britain, France and Italy will already have their hands full discussing energy, protectionism and calls for more economic growth in West Germany and Japan.

Setting a detailed future course for the trade talks in Geneva as well would be no easy task in light of the two-day time limit. U.S. officials and EEC sources have already predicted no striking decisions were likely to come out of the Bonn meeting.

The framework text also said its six drafters agreed to try and include commercial aircraft in the Tokyo Round. They pledged to seek "maximum freedom of world trade in commercial aircrafts, parts and related equipment, including elimination of duties and to the fullest extent possible, the reduction or elimination of trade restricting or distorting effects of other measures."

But on key issues that have posed the major difficulties so far — such as new rules to control export subsidies and compensatory, countervailing duties and restricting excess imports from specific countries, selectivity — the framework of understanding admits there is still no agreement.

Wheat Talks Fall

On agriculture, the question on what success of the negotiations eventually will depend, the six-nation statement says that "fundamental understandings" on the conduct of agricultural trade should be "based on a group of principles to be worked out."

The major trading nations adjourned their discussions the morning after a new attempt by the major wheat producing and consuming countries to regulate future wheat trade failed in Geneva.

Wheat talks were held in the interim committee of the recessed United Nations Wheat Conference, technically outside the Tokyo

U.K. Firms Post Gains In Earnings

Imperial Group's Net Rises 11.2% in Half

LONDON, July 13 (AP-DJ) — Imperial Group's net profit, after minority interests and extraordinary gains rose 11.2 percent to £85.5 million in the half ended April 30 from £52.6 million a year earlier, the company said today.

However, post-tax profit fell 3.1

percent to £47.5 million from £49 million despite an 11.5-percent rise in sales to £1.712 billion from £1.535 billion.

The diversified tobacco company declared an unchanged interim dividend of 2.25 pence. It added that operating earnings for the full year should approach those of fiscal 1977 and that net profit, including extraordinary gains, should be up from a year earlier.

Distillers Net Up

Distillers Co. also reported that post-tax profit rose 26 percent in the March 31 year to £79.8 million from £63.3 million the previous year.

Turnover rose to £876.1 million from £847.2 million.

Distillers, a Scotch whisky concern, declared dividends for the year of 10.90 pence compared with 9.91 pence the previous year and said a further payout would be made if the 10-percent limit on dividend increases was not extended past July 31.

MBB Profit Flat

MUNICH, July 13 (AP-DJ) — Messerschmid-Bölkow-Blohm, West Germany's leading aerospace firm, said today net profit in 1977 was unchanged from the previous year at 10.1 million Deutsche marks although sales rose 10.4 percent to 1.5 billion DM from 1.63 billion DM.

The results were impaired by the development costs of the Airbus.

management board member Johannes Broschwitz said. MBB's 65 percent of the 50 percent West German share in Airbus Industrie. Operating earnings rose to 30 million DM from 20 million DM, he said.

3 Ex-Officers From Franklin Indicted in N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP-DJ) — A Manhattan federal grand jury filed a 15-count indictment charging former chairman Harold Gleason, former president Paul Lufing and former senior vice president Michael Carter of the Franklin National Bank with falsifying the records of the bank among other things.

They were charged with trying to hide losses of more than \$5 million, submitting false financial statements to Manufacturers Hanover Trust to influence that bank in an extension of credit of \$35 million to Franklin National and engaging in practices that acted as a fraud upon purchasers of Franklin New York Corp's stock.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

John Kenney, administrative assistant U.S. attorney, who presented the case to the grand jury, said in addition to the fraud charges

Mr. Lufing was also charged with giving perjurious testimony before the federal grand jury investigating the case.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 13

12 Month Stock		12 Month Stock		12 Month Stock		12 Month Stock		12 Month Stock		12 Month Stock		12 Month Stock		12 Month Stock		12 Month Stock		12 Month Stock			
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low
369 267 ACF	21.0	.9	2.0	351	342	.35	.36	349	346	.14	.15	347	345	.14	.15	348	346	.14	.15	349	347
21 184 ACF	1.24	.13	.15	175	175	.12	.14	176	175	.12	.14	176	175	.12	.14	176	175	.12	.14	176	175
45 226 ACF	1.45	.3	.4	405	403	.45	.46	419	221	.45	.46	419	221	.45	.46	419	221	.45	.46	419	221
238 178 ASA	1.48	.48	.141	214	204	.12	.14	349	345	.12	.14	349	345	.12	.14	349	345	.12	.14	349	345
129 24 ATO	1.02	.02	.03	739	739	.02	.03	220	214	.02	.03	220	214	.02	.03	220	214	.02	.03	220	214
204 22 AT&T	.22	.21	.17	172	164	.16	.17	162	158	.16	.17	162	158	.16	.17	162	158	.16	.17	162	158
21 11 AcmeD	.00	.48	.8	176	172	.12	.14	162	158	.12	.14	162	158	.12	.14	162	158	.12	.14	162	158
52 25 AcmeD	.34	.9	.6	15	45	.45	.46	202	194	.45	.46	202	194	.45	.46	202	194	.45	.46	202	194
12 22 Amdahl	.20	.19	.11	117	116	.11	.12	216	214	.11	.12	216	214	.11	.12	216	214	.11	.12	216	214
25 12 Amdahl	.20	.19	.11	121	221	.11	.12	193	192	.11	.12	193	192	.11	.12	193	192	.11	.12	193	192
443 31 Amdahl	2.28	.02	.34	405	395	.29	.30	186	185	.29	.30	186	185	.29	.30	186	185	.29	.30	186	185
464 46 Amdahl	.02	.34	.6	138	138	.11	.12	216	214	.11	.12	216	214	.11	.12	216	214	.11	.12	216	214
278 157 Amoco	1.49	.4	.4	205	204	.16	.17	47	38	.16	.17	47	38	.16	.17	47	38	.16	.17	47	38
37 24 Allis Ch	1.26	.11	.11	116	116	.11	.12	216	214	.11	.12	216	214	.11	.12	216	214	.11	.12	216	214
204 22 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214	.14	.15	216	214
129 24 Allis Ch	1.48	.14	.14	141	141	.14</td															

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 13

Her and Tribune

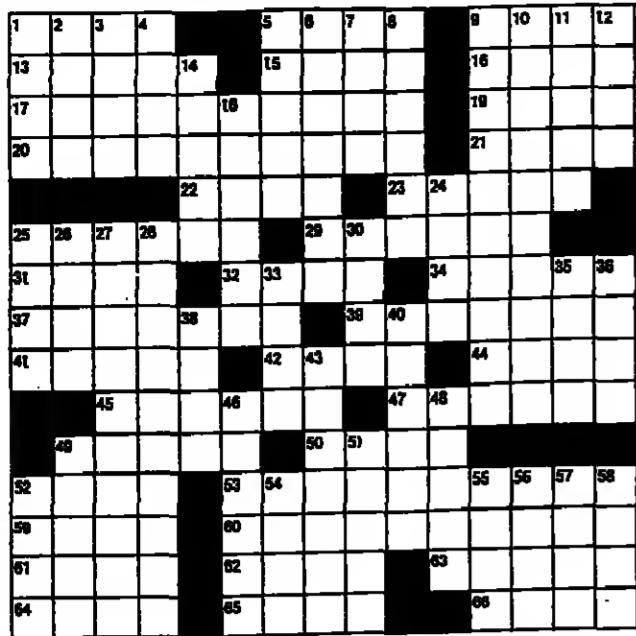
— The international essential.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 13

12 Month Stock	Sis.	Close	Chg/Type	12 Month Stock				Sis.	Close	Chg/Type	12 Month Stock				Sis.	Close					
				High	Low	Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	In S Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low				
1200 42% AACR	400	21.5	22	12%	12	13	—	12	240	4% Document	16	42	22%	21%	14	157	24%	24%	16		
656 416 AACV	32	5.2	5	4	575	502	510	500	108	40% DomPf	16	108	57%	58%	12	157	24%	24%	16		
1995 415 ACP	32	42	37	38	9	9	9	9	156	12% Domtar	40	48	1	144	14%	14	157	24%	24%	16	
1996 416 ACP	32	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
236 12-14 AT&T	80	22	20	19	19	19	19	19	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
1116 8% AVAC	35	42	37	38	9	9	9	9	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
17 17 AVX	32	11.1	12	12	12	12	12	12	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
52 22 AZAL	40	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
108 6% AbraD	400	4.4	5	4	516	494	494	494	108	4% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
1116 9% AcmeU	352	2.1	2	1.7	17	17	17	17	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
95 24% AcmeCo	20	21.0	19	19	19	19	19	19	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
247 14% AdobCo	16	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
234 11% AegisCo	20	7	12	12	12	12	12	12	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
184 10% AeronFl	30	21.5	1	145	145	145	145	145	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
71 4% Afters	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
8 4% Afters	24	2.1	2	2	2	2	2	2	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
206 12% AHPPub	44	3.1	3	1	504	494	494	494	108	4% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
596 4% Afters	25	2.7	2	2	2	2	2	2	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
314 2% Afters	100	2.4	2	2	2	2	2	2	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
714 4% Afters	54	5.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
0 4% Afters	112	57	56	56	56	56	56	56	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
202 22% Afters	3	8.5	8	8	8	8	8	8	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
1116 5% Afters	362	4.5	10	10	10	10	10	10	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
1 1% Afters	100	3.7	3	3	3	3	3	3	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
3 1% Afters	125	3.7	3	3	3	3	3	3	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
153 5% Afters	24	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
134 4% Afters	27	4.7	4	4	4	4	4	4	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
204 12% Afters	20	2.7	2	2	2	2	2	2	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
304 2% Afters	100	5.1	5	5	5	5	5	5	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
104 12% Afters	20	8.10	8	8	8	8	8	8	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
291 14% Afters	25	3.2	2	2	2	2	2	2	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
972 5% Afters	22	8.4	8	8	8	8	8	8	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
213 2% Afters	100	8.0	8	8	8	8	8	8	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
104 12% Afters	20	8.0	8	8	8	8	8	8	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
204 12% Afters	20	8.0	8	8	8	8	8	8	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
204 12% Afters	20	8.0	8	8	8	8	8	8	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
204 12% Afters	20	8.0	8	8	8	8	8	8	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
204 12% Afters	20	8.0	8	8	8	8	8	8	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
204 12% Afters	20	8.0	8	8	8	8	8	8	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
204 12% Afters	20	8.0	8	8	8	8	8	8	156	12% Domtar	40	53	31	124	124	12%	14	157	24%	24%	16
204 12% Afters	20	8.0	8	8	8																

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Pre-Nadia sensation
- 5 Birds from Down Under
- 9 Silent one
- 13 Idlers
- 15 Insurance adjuster's concern
- 16 What
- 17 Investigated
- 19 Years without end
- 20 Specter
- 21 — out (makes do)
- 22 Handle, in Haiti
- 23 Executed
- 24 paramour of Elizabeth I
- 25 Evil intent
- 29 Took a break
- 31 Balanchine ballet
- 32 Ostrich's cousin
- 34 School
- 37 Stipulation
- 39 Fills in the potholes
- 41 — alive!"
- 42 "Pen" part
- 44 Containers for beer

DOWN

- 1 — podrida
- 2 Plane maneuver
- 3 Rude person
- 4 Songwriter Paul
- 5 Revises
- 6 Physician connected with an unusual ailment
- 7 Biblical preposition
- 8 Sticks' partner
- 9 Rich dessert
- 10 Examined
- 11 Subjoin
- 12 Kind of kit
- 14 Glacial ice form
- 16 Oblong eatery
- 24 — up (intensity)
- 25 Atlas contents
- 26 Taj Mahal site
- 27 Cares for
- 28 Wheels, reels, etc.
- 30 Title held by 23 across
- 33 Pawn
- 35 Shanks' mare
- 36 Being
- 38 Words of understanding
- 45 — Pete (cheap liquor)
- 47 Loath
- 49 Weird Sisters
- 51 Ferrara family
- 52 A sound of music
- 53 Resembled
- 55 "Hep"
- 60 Pictured
- 61 Hammer part
- 62 British statesman
- 63 Pent up
- 64 Boots one
- 65 — up (freshen)
- 66 Gainsay

WEATHER

C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F
ALGARVE	31 85	Clear	MADRID	21 86	Clear	MIAMI	27 81	Cloudy	MILAN	29 84	Clear
AMSTERDAM	19 44	Cloudy	MONTEVIDEO	22 73	Cloudy	MONTEVIDEO	22 73	Cloudy	MUNICH	22 71	Cloudy
ANKARA	28 82	Clear	NEW YORK	27 80	Clear	NEW YORK	27 80	Clear	NICE	25 77	Clear
ATHENS	37 78	Clear	NICE	17 77	Cloudy	OSLO	17 77	Cloudy	OSLO	17 77	Cloudy
BRAZIL	27 79	Cloudy	PARIS	22 71	Cloudy	PARIS	22 71	Cloudy	PARIS	21 86	Clear
BELGRADE	27 79	Cloudy	PRAGUE	21 86	Clear	PRAGUE	21 86	Clear	PRAGUE	21 86	Clear
BERLIN	15 44	Clear	ROME	20 84	Clear	ROME	20 84	Clear	ROME	20 84	Clear
BRUSSELS	30 88	Cloudy	SOFIA	20 84	Clear	SOFIA	20 84	Clear	SOFIA	20 84	Clear
BUCHAREST	22 71	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	22 71	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	22 71	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	22 71	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	24 71	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29 84	Clear	TEL AVIV	29 84	Clear	TEL AVIV	29 84	Clear
COPENHAGEN	14 57	Cloudy	TOKYO	27 80	Clear	TOKYO	27 80	Clear	TOKYO	27 80	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	24 77	Cloudy	TUNISIA	37 76	Clear	TUNISIA	37 76	Clear	TUNISIA	37 76	Clear
DUBLIN	23 68	Cloudy	VIENNA	24 76	Cloudy	VIENNA	24 76	Cloudy	VIENNA	24 76	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	21 79	Cloudy	WANNAU	24 76	Cloudy	WANNAU	24 76	Cloudy	WANNAU	24 76	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	21 79	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	24 76	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	24 76	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	24 76	Cloudy
GENEVA	24 77	Cloudy	ZURICH	22 73	Cloudy	ZURICH	22 73	Cloudy	ZURICH	22 73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14 57	Cloudy									
IBIZA	25 71	Cloudy									
LAS PALMAS	22 73	Cloudy									
LISBON	22 73	Cloudy									
LONDON	20 48	Cloudy									
LOS ANGELES	21 76	Cloudy									

Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 13, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds which are quoted on base rates. The following mapping of symbols indicates frequency of quotations supplied for the IFAT: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (r) — regularly; (i) — irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(d) 1 Boardbond SF 757.20
(d) 1 Condor SF 970.00
(d) 1 Greco SF 752.00
(d) 1 Grecia SF 715.00
(d) 1 CARAT SF 101.14

BANQUE VON ERNST & Cie:

(d) 1 CSF Fund SF 16.79
(d) 1 Crescendo Fund SF 1.95
(d) 1 Fund for the Future Fund SF 1.95
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95
(d) 1 UniFund High Interest Trust SF 1.95
(d) 1 UniFund Minster Sternling SF 1.95

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

(d) 1 Capital Fund SF 17.28
(d) 1 Capital Fund (Int'l) SF 1.95
(d) 1 UniFund Dollar Fund SF 1.95
(d) 1 UniFund Euro Fund SF 1.95

CRBOIT SUISSE:

(d) 1 Achion Suisse SF 3,282.78
(d) 1 Capital Fund SF 1.95
(d) 1 Capital Fund (Int'l) SF 1.95
(d) 1 C.S. Funds Int'l SF 56.75
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 21.00
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 21.00
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 21.00

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):

(d) 1 Fidelity Amer. Asst. SF 22.58
(d) 1 Fidelity Div. Stres. Tr. SF 22.64
(d) 1 Fidelity Int'l Fund SF 22.67
(d) 1 Fidelity Pacific Fund SF 22.72
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

(d) 1 Betty Peet Ed. Ltd. SF 49.32
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95

JARDINE FLEMING:

(d) 1 Jardine Japan Fund SF 25.45
(d) 1 Jardine Legat East Asia SF 16.79

LLOYDS INT'L LTD PO Box 179 O'NEVA 11

(d) 1 Lloyds Int'l Growth Fund SF 321.00
(d) 1 Lloyds Int'l Income Fund SF 312.00

PROPERTY GROWTH OVS'R HS.:

(d) 1 U.S. Dollar Fund SF 85.89
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95

SOFID GROUPE O'NEVA

(d) 1 Parthen S. R. 84.51 SF 164.00
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95

SWISS BANK CORP.:

(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(d) 1 Amco U.S. Sh. SF 21.75
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95
(d) 2 Convert-Invest SF 67.75
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 13.05
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 13.05

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 41.65
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 41.65
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 41.65
(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 41.65

Other Funds

(d) 1 Alexander Fund SF 56.74

(d) 1 Trust Fund FG 1,481.97 SF 51.55

(d) 1 Austral. Select Fund SF 52.58

(d) 1 UniFund Fund SF 1.95

(d)

3 Tied for Lead After 2 Rounds Of British Open

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, July 13 (AP) — The incredibly difficult 17th, the famed "Road Hole," cost Severiano Ballesteros a double bogey and sent him reeling back into a tie for the lead with Ben Crenshaw and Japan's Isao Aoki in today's second round of the 107th British Open Golf Championship.

Ballesteros, the spectacular, 21-year-old Spaniard, who has ruled European golf for two years, held a 2-stroke lead in this ancient event until he hit his tee shot out of bounds on the 17th. This caused him to plunge back into a tie with Crenshaw and Aoki at 139, 5 under par.

Crenshaw had an extremely solid, no-bogey 69 in the mild, breezy weather. Aoki, a slender Japanese veteran who led the first round, putted his way to a 71. The bold Ballesteros, who plans a full-scale assault on the American tour next season, recorded a 70 despite his late difficulties.

It was almost as if Crenshaw, who played well in front of Ballesteros, had issued a warning.

"There's a lot to be reckoned with out there," he said.

Crenshaw, as a boy, spent hours studying maps and diagrams of this centuries-old layout. The Old Course at St. Andrews, the birthplace and cradle of the game.

Famous Hole

Particularly to be reckoned with on the 17th, perhaps the most difficult hole in golf. It is 461 yards long, heavy rough on the left, out of bounds on the right. A corner of the old course hotel intrudes into the fairway. A road runs along the right and bites into the green.

It's possible, as Scot Brian Barnes did, to putt off the green into a bunker. Bogeys, double bogeys and other assorted horrors outnumber pars more than 2-1.

Ballesteros was not the only victim. From the early lead, Arnold Palmer sliced his way to a triple bogey 7 also with a ball out of bounds.

"I don't like the hole," he said. "It cost me the British Open in 1960. I played it 5-5-5-4."

It's possible, as a Scot Brian Barnes did, to putt off the green into a bunker. Bogeys, double bogeys and other assorted horrors outnumber pars more than 2-1.

"I'm not gonna win doing that," Nicklaus said. "It's as simple as that. I've got to make some puts."

Among the other leading Americans were "Ole Sarge" Orville Moody 69-142, Andy Bean 70-143 and John Schroeder 69-143.

George Burns, 71, Hale Irwin, 71, and Ray Floyd, 75, were at 144. Hubert Green improved to 70-148. Jerry Pate was 72-148. Johnny Mil-

ler shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

before he sliced his drive out of bounds on the 17th, but he refused to talk about it. "I no say anything," he said.

His drive on a provisional hole was, by far, the longest of the day. He had only a 3-iron left to the green — most other players used either a 1-iron or 2-iron, sometimes woods.

"I feel like I make 4 and I make 5," he said in improving English.

His four birdies came off wedge

shots, three of which came to rest less than six feet from the flag. The other was on a 10-footer.

The double bogey disaster put

him shot 77-150. Bill Kratzert was 76-152 and Ed Sneed 75-150.

Ballesteros apparently was dis-

tracted by movement in the gallery

Observer

A Heap of Seeing

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK. — The old-timer was sitting on the porch talking to the boy when Earl came home from work. Earl was tired of the old-timer with his stories about all he had seen in the old days. Earl had heard them all hundreds of times.

"Hi there, Earl," said the old-timer.

"I guess you're telling the boy about all the things you saw in the old days," said Earl.

"Guess what, Dad?" cried the boy. "The old-timer was just telling me about the time he was watching television in a motel room and saw a woman win a Nau-

gahyde den chair shaped like a bear kept."

"I've heard that story," said Earl.

"That woman was so happy she jumped up and down in the air squealing like a pig in his first pair of spats," the old-timer said to the boy.

"Did you really see Joe Namath wearing pantyhose?" asked the boy.

"Sure did, son," said the old-timer. "Right there on television. Joe was wearing the pantyhose and grinning like a boll weevil in deep cotton."

Earl scowled. He didn't like this attachment between the boy and the old-timer. He wanted the boy to grow up and learn how to beat the income tax, not spend his life exploring the marvels of the world as the old-timer had done. "It's time to come in and study your tax shelter," he said.

"Earl," said the old-timer, "did I ever tell you about the time I happened to wake up in front of the television set and see two people squeezing toilet paper?"

"Dozens of times," said Earl.

"Gosh," said the boy. "What did you do, old-timer?"

"Didn't do nothing," said the old-timer. "Just sat there playing it real cool and keeping my eye on that toilet paper. Pretty soon, along come some Jasper, tells them to stop that squeezing and they leave.



The fellow's all alone, set, and what do you think he does?"

"What?" asked the boy.

"He squeezes the toilet paper himself."

"You're kidding!" cried the boy.

"Just as sneaky as a mole in the pea patch he was," said the old-timer.

You must have seen it all," said the boy.

"I wouldn't say that," said the old-timer. "There was a heap of seeing to do in those days. There wasn't time enough to see it all. Take the time they killed the president's killer on the television. I missed that. My tube was in the shop that day."

"I'll bet you saw a lot of people killed on television," said the boy.

"Thousands of them," said the old-timer.

The real killings went on at dinner time during the news shows, then afterward they'd taper off with a few make-believe killings to get everybody's mind soothed down."

"Those must have been the days," said the boy.

"Of course, sometimes you saw people getting born, or people getting divorced. One of my favorites was seeing people who were being crushed under overturned trucks while this television reported with the microphone would go up to the next of kin and say, 'How does it feel seeing your next of kin being crushed under that overturned truck?'"

"It sure sounds more exciting than tax-free bonds," said the boy. "Daddy," he said, "when I've beaten the income tax, can I see the marvels of the world the way the old-timer did?"

"We'll talk about that later," said Earl, sending the boy inside to his depreciation tables.

"Tell you what, Earl," said the old-timer. "Invite me in for a bite of supper and I'll tell you about the time I saw cigarette packages dance back in nineteen-and-a-half-naught."

"You already told me," said Earl. "You must go on home and turn on the box, and maybe you'll see something you never saw before."

The old-timer lumbered off unhappily. "Ain't much chance of that," he said. He was right, but he turned on the tube anyhow. He didn't know how to do anything else.

If he felt like it, Moore could be as Rubens lived like a prince. But he doesn't feel like it. He lives as he has lived for close on

40 years, in an archetypal English farmhouse near Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, just over an hour from London. In that house no one room is on a level with any other room. The exposed beams would crack the skull of any visitor who went stumbling around in the dark.

Nothing has changed in his way of life — same wife (he and Trina Radetsky were married in 1929), same all-purpose country clothes, same straightforward English food, same friends, same sense of the ridiculous.

For more than 40 years, many of his best pieces have been going into American collections. Every visitor to Lincoln Center in New York knows the huge "Reclining Figure" in the pool outside the Vivian Beaumont Theater. Every visitor to the new wing of the National Gallery in Washington comes up against the massive "Knife-Edge Two-Piece." Even for he even gets through the door. An even larger and quite new piece is being readied for Dallas. Moore himself has been the most welcome of visitors to America since the Museum of Modern Art gave him his first American museum show in 1946.

On July 30, Henry Moore will be 80 years old. He doesn't look it, he doesn't sound it, and he doesn't feel it. Anyone who goes to see him and expects him to carry on like Prospero in the last scene of "The Tempest" is in for a surprise. Moore has the productivity, flow of ideas, and the appetite for life of a man half his age.

A Today Man

Less than ever is he disposed either to slow down or to deliver his last well-chosen words on this deep subject or that. He is a today man, and a tomorrow man, and the most he will do about yesterday is to take the visitor down to his studio, where he has been working for a long time on a carving of a female figure (made from a single gigantic tree trunk) that is about 6 feet wide, 13 feet long and 4 feet high.

If he felt like it, Moore could be as Rubens lived like a prince. But he doesn't feel like it. He lives as he has lived for close on

40 years, in an archetypal English farmhouse near Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, just over an hour from London. In that house no one room is on a level with any other room. The exposed beams would crack the skull of any visitor who went stumbling around in the dark.

Nothing has changed in his way of life — same wife (he and Trina Radetsky were married in 1929), same all-purpose country clothes, same straightforward English food, same friends, same sense of the ridiculous.

For more than 40 years, many of his best pieces have been going into American collections. Every visitor to Lincoln Center in New York knows the huge "Reclining Figure" in the pool outside the Vivian Beaumont Theater. Every visitor to the new wing of the National Gallery in Washington comes up against the massive "Knife-Edge Two-Piece." Even for he even gets through the door. An even larger and quite new piece is being readied for Dallas. Moore himself has been the most welcome of visitors to America since the Museum of Modern Art gave him his first American museum show in 1946.

On July 30, Henry Moore will be 80 years old. He doesn't look it, he doesn't sound it, and he doesn't feel it. Anyone who goes to see him and expects him to carry on like Prospero in the last scene of "The Tempest" is in for a surprise. Moore has the productivity, flow of ideas, and the appetite for life of a man half his age.

A Today Man

Less than ever is he disposed either to slow down or to deliver his last well-chosen words on this deep subject or that. He is a today man, and a tomorrow man, and the most he will do about yesterday is to take the visitor down to his studio, where he has been working for a long time on a carving of a female figure (made from a single gigantic tree trunk) that is about 6 feet wide, 13 feet long and 4 feet high.

If he felt like it, Moore could be as Rubens lived like a prince. But he doesn't feel like it. He lives as he has lived for close on

40 years, in an archetypal English farmhouse near Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, just over an hour from London. In that house no one room is on a level with any other room. The exposed beams would crack the skull of any visitor who went stumbling around in the dark.

Nothing has changed in his way of life — same wife (he and Trina Radetsky were married in 1929), same all-purpose country clothes, same straightforward English food, same friends, same sense of the ridiculous.

For more than 40 years, many of his best pieces have been going into American collections. Every visitor to Lincoln Center in New York knows the huge "Reclining Figure" in the pool outside the Vivian Beaumont Theater. Every visitor to the new wing of the National Gallery in Washington comes up against the massive "Knife-Edge Two-Piece." Even for he even gets through the door. An even larger and quite new piece is being readied for Dallas. Moore himself has been the most welcome of visitors to America since the Museum of Modern Art gave him his first American museum show in 1946.

On July 30, Henry Moore will be 80 years old. He doesn't look it, he doesn't sound it, and he doesn't feel it. Anyone who goes to see him and expects him to carry on like Prospero in the last scene of "The Tempest" is in for a surprise. Moore has the productivity, flow of ideas, and the appetite for life of a man half his age.

A Today Man

Less than ever is he disposed either to slow down or to deliver his last well-chosen words on this deep subject or that. He is a today man, and a tomorrow man, and the most he will do about yesterday is to take the visitor down to his studio, where he has been working for a long time on a carving of a female figure (made from a single gigantic tree trunk) that is about 6 feet wide, 13 feet long and 4 feet high.

If he felt like it, Moore could be as Rubens lived like a prince. But he doesn't feel like it. He lives as he has lived for close on

40 years, in an archetypal English farmhouse near Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, just over an hour from London. In that house no one room is on a level with any other room. The exposed beams would crack the skull of any visitor who went stumbling around in the dark.

Nothing has changed in his way of life — same wife (he and Trina Radetsky were married in 1929), same all-purpose country clothes, same straightforward English food, same friends, same sense of the ridiculous.

For more than 40 years, many of his best pieces have been going into American collections. Every visitor to Lincoln Center in New York knows the huge "Reclining Figure" in the pool outside the Vivian Beaumont Theater. Every visitor to the new wing of the National Gallery in Washington comes up against the massive "Knife-Edge Two-Piece." Even for he even gets through the door. An even larger and quite new piece is being readied for Dallas. Moore himself has been the most welcome of visitors to America since the Museum of Modern Art gave him his first American museum show in 1946.

On July 30, Henry Moore will be 80 years old. He doesn't look it, he doesn't sound it, and he doesn't feel it. Anyone who goes to see him and expects him to carry on like Prospero in the last scene of "The Tempest" is in for a surprise. Moore has the productivity, flow of ideas, and the appetite for life of a man half his age.

A Today Man

Less than ever is he disposed either to slow down or to deliver his last well-chosen words on this deep subject or that. He is a today man, and a tomorrow man, and the most he will do about yesterday is to take the visitor down to his studio, where he has been working for a long time on a carving of a female figure (made from a single gigantic tree trunk) that is about 6 feet wide, 13 feet long and 4 feet high.

If he felt like it, Moore could be as Rubens lived like a prince. But he doesn't feel like it. He lives as he has lived for close on

40 years, in an archetypal English farmhouse near Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, just over an hour from London. In that house no one room is on a level with any other room. The exposed beams would crack the skull of any visitor who went stumbling around in the dark.

Nothing has changed in his way of life — same wife (he and Trina Radetsky were married in 1929), same all-purpose country clothes, same straightforward English food, same friends, same sense of the ridiculous.

For more than 40 years, many of his best pieces have been going into American collections. Every visitor to Lincoln Center in New York knows the huge "Reclining Figure" in the pool outside the Vivian Beaumont Theater. Every visitor to the new wing of the National Gallery in Washington comes up against the massive "Knife-Edge Two-Piece." Even for he even gets through the door. An even larger and quite new piece is being readied for Dallas. Moore himself has been the most welcome of visitors to America since the Museum of Modern Art gave him his first American museum show in 1946.

On July 30, Henry Moore will be 80 years old. He doesn't look it, he doesn't sound it, and he doesn't feel it. Anyone who goes to see him and expects him to carry on like Prospero in the last scene of "The Tempest" is in for a surprise. Moore has the productivity, flow of ideas, and the appetite for life of a man half his age.

A Today Man

Less than ever is he disposed either to slow down or to deliver his last well-chosen words on this deep subject or that. He is a today man, and a tomorrow man, and the most he will do about yesterday is to take the visitor down to his studio, where he has been working for a long time on a carving of a female figure (made from a single gigantic tree trunk) that is about 6 feet wide, 13 feet long and 4 feet high.

If he felt like it, Moore could be as Rubens lived like a prince. But he doesn't feel like it. He lives as he has lived for close on

40 years, in an archetypal English farmhouse near Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, just over an hour from London. In that house no one room is on a level with any other room. The exposed beams would crack the skull of any visitor who went stumbling around in the dark.

Nothing has changed in his way of life — same wife (he and Trina Radetsky were married in 1929), same all-purpose country clothes, same straightforward English food, same friends, same sense of the ridiculous.

For more than 40 years, many of his best pieces have been going into American collections. Every visitor to Lincoln Center in New York knows the huge "Reclining Figure" in the pool outside the Vivian Beaumont Theater. Every visitor to the new wing of the National Gallery in Washington comes up against the massive "Knife-Edge Two-Piece." Even for he even gets through the door. An even larger and quite new piece is being readied for Dallas. Moore himself has been the most welcome of visitors to America since the Museum of Modern Art gave him his first American museum show in 1946.

On July 30, Henry Moore will be 80 years old. He doesn't look it, he doesn't sound it, and he doesn't feel it. Anyone who goes to see him and expects him to carry on like Prospero in the last scene of "The Tempest" is in for a surprise. Moore has the productivity, flow of ideas, and the appetite for life of a man half his age.

A Today Man

Less than ever is he disposed either to slow down or to deliver his last well-chosen words on this deep subject or that. He is a today man, and a tomorrow man, and the most he will do about yesterday is to take the visitor down to his studio, where he has been working for a long time on a carving of a female figure (made from a single gigantic tree trunk) that is about 6 feet wide, 13 feet long and 4 feet high.

If he felt like it, Moore could be as Rubens lived like a prince. But he doesn't feel like it. He lives as he has lived for close on

40 years, in an archetypal English farmhouse near Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, just over an hour from London. In that house no one room is on a level with any other room. The exposed beams would crack the skull of any visitor who went stumbling around in the dark.

Nothing has changed in his way of life — same wife (he and Trina Radetsky were married in 1929), same all-purpose country clothes, same straightforward English food, same friends, same sense of the ridiculous.

For more than 40 years, many of his best pieces have been going into American collections. Every visitor to Lincoln Center in New York knows the huge "Reclining Figure" in the pool outside the Vivian Beaumont Theater. Every visitor to the new wing of the National Gallery in Washington comes up against the massive "Knife-Edge Two-Piece." Even for he even gets through the door. An even larger and quite new piece is being readied for Dallas. Moore himself has been the most welcome of visitors to America since the Museum of Modern Art gave him his first American museum show in 1946.

On July 30, Henry Moore will be 80 years old. He doesn't look it, he doesn't sound it, and he doesn't feel it. Anyone who goes to see him and expects him to carry on like Prospero in the last scene of "The Tempest" is in for a surprise. Moore has the productivity, flow of ideas, and the appetite for life of a man half his age.

A Today Man

Less than ever is he disposed either to slow down or to deliver his last well-chosen words on this deep subject or that. He is a today man, and a tomorrow man, and the most he will do about yesterday is to take the visitor down to his studio, where he has been working for a long time on a carving of a female figure (made from a single gigantic tree trunk) that is about 6 feet wide, 13 feet long and 4 feet high.

If he felt like it, Moore could be as Rubens lived like a prince. But he doesn't feel like it. He lives as he has lived for close on

40 years, in an archetypal English farmhouse near Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, just over an hour from London. In that house no one room is on a level with any other room. The exposed beams would crack the skull of any visitor who went stumbling around in the dark.

Nothing has changed in his way of life — same wife (he and Trina Radetsky were married in 1929), same all-purpose country clothes, same straightforward English food, same friends, same sense of the ridiculous.

For more than 40 years, many of his best pieces have been going into American collections. Every visitor to Lincoln Center in New York knows the huge "Reclining Figure" in the pool outside the Vivian Beaumont Theater. Every visitor to the new wing of the National Gallery in Washington comes up against the massive "Knife-Edge Two-Piece." Even for he even gets through the door. An even larger and quite new piece is being readied for Dallas. Moore himself has been the most welcome of visitors to America since the Museum of Modern Art gave him his first American museum show in 1946.

On July 30, Henry Moore will be 80 years old. He doesn't look it, he doesn't sound it, and he doesn't feel it. Anyone who goes to see him and expects him to carry on like Prospero in the last scene of "The Tempest" is in for a surprise. Moore has the productivity, flow of ideas, and the appetite for life of a man half his age.

A Today Man

Less than ever is he disposed either to slow down or to deliver his last well-chosen words on this deep subject or that. He is a today man, and a tomorrow man, and the most he will do about yesterday is to take the visitor down to his studio, where he has been working for a long time on a carving of a female figure (made from a single gigantic tree trunk) that is about 6 feet wide, 13 feet long and 4 feet high.

If he felt like it, Moore could be as Rubens lived like a prince. But he doesn't feel like it. He lives as he has lived for close on

40 years, in an archetypal English farmhouse near Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, just over an hour from London. In that house no one room is on a level with any other room.